REGD. NO. B 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

BOMBAY FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE SOCIETY

LAND R... BORSAD TALUKA.

—:o:—

Gandhiji And Collector Come To Terms.

RAS VILLAGE—THE STUMBLING BLOCK

BORSAD, July 2.

Mahatma Gandhi has deputed Congress workers to prepare a list of those entitled for suspension or remission of land revenue. This list will be submitted to the Collector.

Meanwhile the Collector has passed an order to return four attached buffaloes if the defaulting cultivators agree to pay land revenue, in case they fail to prove they deserve suspension of revenue or remission. The Collector also proposes to visit Borsad in the course of his official business [illegible] see Mahatma Gan-

GREEMENT.

...tor and Mahatma ...e already come to an ...with regard to the col- ...nd revenue in most of ...in Borsad Taluka. ...me hitch with regard ...ast years but the ...greed to postpone ...f past arrears in ...s and Mahatma ...ed to persuade ... paying to pay

HITCH.

...uestion that still re- ...settled is that of the ...as in Borsad Taluka. ...n of collection of land ...this village has been referred to the Provincial Government for orders; so also the question of appointment of a permanent headman in that village in the place of the present acting incumbent for whose discharge Mahatma Gandhi has been pressing.

If these questions are settled before Mahatma Gandhi leaves for Bombay he will proceed to Bardoli to tackle similar problems, thereafter returning from Bombay.—A. P.

Burmese Leader To See Mahatmaji

ALLAHABAD, July 2.

Maung Maung Ji, anti-Separationist leader and member of the Burmese Deputation which waited on the Viceroy, has arrived here to confer with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Chintamani regarding the question of Burma and the proposed Indian Federation.

He will arrive at Bombay by Calcutta Mail on Saturday to confer with Mahatma Gandhi and the members of the Working Committee of the Congress about the present political situation in Burma and will place before them the claim of anti-Separationists for proper representation on the Round Table Conference and Federal Structure Committee. He will proceed to Madras from Bombay.—A.P.

REPRESENTATION IN R. T. C.

Deputation Waits On Viceroy

SAFEGUARDING INDIAN INTERESTS IN BURMA

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 1.

The Burma-Indian Deputation consisting of Messrs. S. N. Haji, R. Gopalaiyengar and Dr. R. D. Dugal had an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy which lasted for fortyfive minutes. The Deputation, it is understood, explained the conditions now pevailing in Burma and discussed the question of representation of Burma-India interests at the forthcoming Round Table Conference. Members of the Deputation are satisfied with the results of the interview and are proceeding to Bombay to-morrow.

Before returning to Rangoon, the Deputationists propose to get in touch with the leaders of public opinion in India and acquaint them with the claims and requirements of Indians in Burma under the special circumstances prevailing to-day. During their stay in Simla, the Deputationists interviewed members of the Executive Council and leading Indians who are now in Simla in connection with the work of various committee meetings.

BURMA REBELS' TRIAL

36 Prisoners Discharged

RANGOON, July 1.

The special tribunal trying the second of the Tharrawaddy rebellion cases discharged 36 of the prisoners in addition to the 14 previously set at liberty and framed a charge of waging war against the King. They are accused of taking part in several rebel expeditions culminating in an attack on the Kimpadi Police Outpost. Two of them are charged with murder in addition to other offences.—A. P.

MYSTERY OF A LETTER

"Not Found But Planted There"

BRADLEY'S ALLEGATION

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, June 30.

Mr. Bradley resuming his statement to-day explained the cryptic documents filed against him regarding which the late Mr. Langford James had said: "he (Bradley) will be able to throw considerable light." Bradley said that "these exhibits were either forgeries or not proved according to law and had just been produced to introduce an element of mystery in the case the correct atmosphere in a conspiracy trial." "Like many other documents and much of the evidence that the prosecution have put in this case, they have made full use of the exhibits irrespective of whether they could prove them satisfactorily or not."

He said: "The police had intercepted an innocent friendly letter and on its basis concocted a cryptic letter. While coming to India on board the "Ranpura" he met and became friendly with A. A. Baig of Hyderabad and M. Ellis (known to them as Mac) who was coming out as the Sub-Editor of the "Statesman." In India he wrote to Baig in which he incidentally mentioned their common friend this "Mac". "Not knowing who this Mac was", said Bradley, "the prosecution had produced a cryptic letter adversed to "Mac" and had credited the authorship of the letter to me thinking they had already established that this "Mac" was one of my friends. The cryptic letter does not bear his signature and again it is not in ordinary but in block letters, the prosecution now produces a photograph of this letter without any trace of the envelope or even its photograph. The only proof the C. I. D. Inspector gave for crediting this letter to me was that the envelope which is missing in the exhibits was of the same size and colour which I commonly used. Above all the Prosecution had not produced either Baig or Mac as prosecution or even as Court witnesses though they had the requisite resources, ample time and unlimited means."

THE MANY NAMES.

Bradley then referred to the number of names by which he was referred. "The Magistrate seemed to have no difficulty whatsoever in arranging certain new names for me. He first attaches the name "Fred" to me because "F" stands for Francis not Frederick! (Bradley's full name is Benjamin Francis Bradley). Then I am given the pseudonym of "Leonard" and against this is to be added another name of Jock. Without any apparent reason these names are foisted upon me and without any evidence to support such a contention."

ANOTHER LETTER.

Bradley went on to explain another mysterious letter "the Almirah letter". He said: "I left Bombay on March 6 for an organising tour on the G. I. P. and when I returned on the 24th March I was arrested at the railway station itself and did not even go to my lodging. On the 24th April my landlord Sandwell suddenly "found" this letter in one of the almirahs used by me and he of course immediately sent this letar to Inspector Derojinsky. In his cross-examination Sandwell admitted that the doors of the flat were invariably kept open day and night and that it was possible for anyone to enter the flat at any time. Again after the alleged finding it is very strange that there was no search made where the document was supposed to have been found. I should have thought that after 'finding' such a document the police would have made a thorough search of the place to discover if any more such document were lying about, according to the evidence of all those who have deposed to this exhibits. No such thing was done. The letter was not 'found' but planted there".

Bradley next referring to the witness that deposed to this documents, Inspector Derojinsky, said: "His very name and origin introduces an atmosphere of suspicion. From his evidence it is quite apparent that he is a bitter opponent of the present Soviet Government in Russia. It is common knowledge now that Russians who are opposed to the workers' rule in Russia who have been forced to leave that country on those grounds have found willing allies in Imperialist countries. Every method possible has been used by Imperialism assisted by white Russians to smash the Workers' State but without success."

Bradley said regarding the letter: "This document came to light in a very suspicious manner. The document itself looks to be a most extraordinary concoction, containing as it does strange cryptic references and figures, a document that the prosecution could weave many fantastic stories round, and with a case such as this wherein there appears no overt illegal act it is necessary to produce such documents to create the correct atmosphere."

Bradley had not concluded his statement when the Court rose for the day.

DIRECT ACTION THREAT ON RAILWAYS

Bombay Staff Union's Support

MOVE TO COLLECT STRIKE FUND

A largely attended meeting of Railway workers was held at Wadi Bandar on Wednesday evening to consider the decision of the A. I. R. Federation as regards an All-India Railway Strike. Though advertised to take place in the open space near the Goods Depot on account of the heavy rain it had to be held in the Union Office as the Agent refused the use of a shed which had been lying practically vacant. Mr. G. S. Kanthi, presided.

At the outset Mr. R. R. Patil narrated in brief how the Railway Board had been trying to push a policy of 'hush-hush' instead of trying to convince the Federation representatives of the justification of their actions. The extravagant policy of the Railway Board, sparing the "Bosses" from all schemes of retrenchment also came up for condemnation. Messrs. Vaidya, Gangal and Kale were some of the speakers.

The President in his speech showed how a General Strike was the only alternative left to the workers. Negotiations had now proved their futility and a strike had become a necessity.

The meeting adopted the following resolutions:—

This mass meeting of the Railway workers held under the auspices of the G.I.P. Railway Staff Union, fully supports the decisions arrived at by the Special Convention of the A. I. R. F. held on the 27th June at Simla, consequent upon the negative attitude of the Railway Board in the matter of the unjustifiable retrenchment ruthlessly carried on by the Railway Administrations all over the Indian Railways and requests the Executive of the Staff Union to arrange as soon as possible for taking the ballot as directed by the A. I. R. Federation.

AGENTS ACTION CONDEMNED

This meeting condemns the Agent of the G.I.P. Railway for his refusal to allow the use of a practically vacant shed at Wadi Bundar for this meeting, thus forcing the workers to hold a meeting in inconvenient circumstances.

This meeting resolves to collect the Strike Fund at Wadi Bunder at this payment at the rate of one day's wages and appeals to the workers to subscribe to this fund as much as possible.

(For Railway Board's communique on subject see page 8.)

LABOUR INTERESTS COMPROMISED

N. M. Joshi Satisfied With Whitley Report

"The recommendations made by the Whiteley Commission will certainly make for progress if given effect to immediately", declared Mr. N. M. Joshi, a member of the Commission, in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative.

He said that the recommendations were in the nature of a compromise between representatives of employers, Governmen and the Labour movement. Such a report naturally could not be expected to satisfy every one party.

Judge Disagrees With Jury's Unanimous Verdict

—:o:—

29 ACCUSED CONVICTED: 18 ACQUITTED IN CHIRNER CASE

CASES OF FOUR REFERRED TO HIGH COURT

Court Says It Has Nothing To Do With Gandhi-Irwin Pact

Disagreeing with the unanimous verdict of "Not Guilty" returned by the Jury in the Chirner Shooting case Mr. B. N. Sanjana, the Sessions Judge of Thana passed orders on Thursday referring the case of four of the accused charged with murder to the High Court and convicting 29 of the 47 accused, including the four whose case he referred to the High Court.

Eighteen of the accused were acquitted of all the charges against them and they included accused No. 25 Mr. Velak, a pleader and a Congress leader of Panvel, and accused No. 7 Ambili Soma Patil who was charged with murder.

Out of the 29 accused who were convicted five including the four whose case was referred to the High Court, were sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, one to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and three were given six months' hard labour each. The remaining 20 accused were fined to pay Rs. 100 or to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months with the exception of No. 31 Khare, the Congress volunteer who was fined Rs. 200 or in default six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Those who have been fined Rs. 100 included accused No. 17 Mr. K. G. Gupte, the father of the then Dictator of Panvel and himself a Congress leader and accused No. 46 Mr. T. N. Bedekar, the young undertrial prisoner.

The Judge also said that he did not take into consideration the Gandhi-Irwin pact merely for the fact that it was not a statutory enactment, and therefore, he could not take judicial notice of it. It rested with the Government to interpret and apply it.

The court-room and the verandahs were thronged by hundreds of villagers from an early hour on Thursday. Those present included a large number of relatives of the accused and many Congress workers from Bombay and suburbs. Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. Abid Ali, the President and the Secretary of the B. P. C. C. were also present.

It is understood that an appeal will be filed against the order, by the Defence.

DETAILS.

The Chirner Shooting case which will go down as one of the most sensational and almost historic trials in the annals of the last Civil Disobedience movement came to an end in the court of Mr. B. N. Sanjana, the Sessions Judge, at Thana when the Judge delivered his judgment on Thursday.

The court room and its precincts were fully crowded and a large number of the relatives of the accused as well as a number of Congress workers from Bombay including Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. Abid Ali, the president and the Secretary of the B. P. C. C. respectively, were present. A large number of police constables guarded the passage leading to the court room.

WARNING TO PUBLIC.

It was shortly after 12 noon that the Judge arrived in the court and took his seat. Before reading out his orders he informed the spectators that he would tolerate their presence in the court room only if they undertook to leave the room immediately after he had finished his reading. He then proceeded to read the order which covered seven typed sheets.

JUDGE DISAGREES WITH JURORS.

The Judge observed that the Jury had returned a unanimous verdict of all the accused being 'Not Guilty" of any of the charges against them and with equal unanimity they had given the same verdict as Assessors. But it was his misfortune to have to disagree with regard to both the verdicts and to refer the case to the High Court.

He then proceeded to examine the specific charges against the different accused, and said that the Satyagraha and the wood cutting was entirely peaceful and the charges against the accused under Section 120B or Section 109 read with Sec. 335 or Section 332 could not be sustained. But he had, however, no doubt in his mind that the Satyagraha was pre-arranged and days previous the Satyagraha emmisaries were sent round the villages to ask the villagers to join it, and when they met either at the Ram Mandir in the Chirner village or at the foot of the Appadevi hill instructions were given to cut wood and all those who took part in those activities were guilty under Section 109 read with Section 379 as abettors of that crime. He held that accused Nos. 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, and 11 were proved to be abettors. He held No. 17 K. G. Gupte also guilty under that Section as by his presence at the Satyagraha and his exhortations to the Satyarah's to cut trees he had clearly abetted them to commit the crime. As to accused No.

47 Accussed Persons For 7 Months In The Lock-Up

The following were the 47 accused persons in the Chirner case:—

1 L. C. Narangikar; 2 V. A. Narangikar; 3 T. V. Mokal; 4 M. K. Patil; 5 H. B. Kharpatil; 6 N. G. Mokal; 7 A. S. Patil; 8 A. M. Povale; 9 J. S. Vani; 10 M. B. Povale; 11 S. K. Povale; 12 P. A. Mhatre 13 A. N. Narangikar; 14 J. K. Pote; 15 B. P. Patil; 16 P. K. Mhatre; 17 K. G. Gupte; 18 G. J. Mhatre; 19 G. B. Chirlekar; 20 R. D. Narangikar; 21 B. G. Bhoperkar; 22 R. M. Mokal; 23 T. K. Thakur; 24 G. A. Narangikar; 25 V. M. Vedak; 26 K. Z. Patil; 27 K. R. Patil; 28 M. H. Mhatre; 29 P. K. Pote; 30 D. N. Gondhali; 31 N. D. Khare; 32 S. N. Pandav; 33 M. G. Mankame; 34 Chango Patil; 35 Kawlya Sadhu; 36 B. A. Chirlekar; 37 T. G. Mhatre; 38 H. P. Saikar; 39 U. H. Mokal; 40 N. H. Patil; 41 D. H. Patil; 42 S. G. Thakur; 43 S. B. Patil; 44 G. T. Thakur; 45 H G. Mhatre; 466 T. N. Bedekar and 47 Masnya Kamlya Mhatre.

25 Mr. Vedak the Judge held that the evidence against him was not sufficient and he acquitted him of the charge. But differing from the Assessors he held accused Nos. 1, 2 8 to 11, 17 31 and 47 guilty under Section 109 read with 379.

BENEFIT OF DOUBT.

Accused Nos. 30 and 34 to 45 in all 13 persons were charged under Sections 379 and 224 for theft and escape from lawful custody. The Judge held that the first and the last bach of the arrested persons were entitled to the benefit of doubt in regard to the charge of escape from custody. Because in their case it could be equally contended that the Constables could not keep their captives with them. But as regards the third batch there was no doubt that the arrested persons gave a slip to the police constables. He held that accused Nos. 30, 39, and 41 in the second batch. He acquitted with the Assessors and held the accused guilty under Section 224.

MEAGRE EVIDENCE.

Accused No. 15 was charged with dacity of seythes from the Rest Guard and No. 4 was charged with the robbery of the haversack of Shantaram the order of the Police Inspector Mr. Patil. The Judge held that the evidence against the accused on these counts was meagre and agreeing with the Jury acquitted both the accused of the respective charges against them.

(Continued on page 5).

Helping Hoover Proposal Out Of Last Ditch

MEETING IN LONDON OF SIGNATORIES TO YOUNG PLAN

LONDON, July 2.

It is learnt that the British Government have proposed prompt meeting in London of the representatives of Powers signatory to the Young Plan. Although confirmation of this is unobtainable at the British Embassy or at Quai d'Orsay, Reuter has good reason to believe that Britain has officially made suggestion to the French Government with the object of helping Franco-American negotiations regarding moratorium out of the last ditch.

The United States not being party to the Young Plan, any adjustment of Plans conditions necessitated by France's conditional acceptance of the Hoover proposal must have consent of signatories to the Young Plan. A report, however, is current that the meeting in London may not be necessary and Franco-American solution may be reached at Paris.—Reuter.

U. S. WARNS FRANCE.

Beware Of Germany Declaring Reparations Moratorium.

LONDON, July 1.

Washington—The United States has warned France that failure of the Hoover plan would unquestionably result in Germany declaring a reparations moratorium.—Reuter.

FRANCO-AMERICAN NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE.

Divergencies Persist.

LONDON, July 1.

Paris—Important Franco-American negotiations with regard to the Hoover plan were continued this afternoon but were not concluded and were adjourned until to-morrow night.

M. Laval in a statement after the meeting stressed that America was willing to continue negotiations and that appreciable Franco-American divergencies persisted.—Reuter.

GENERAL ELECTION TALK REVIVED.

Government's Unofficial Explanation.

LONDON, July 1.

The general election talk has been revived by the decision of Mr. Snowden to postpone the valuation date under the Land Tax proposal from August next to January 1932. Government's unofficial explanation ascribes this step to unexciting technicalities; but suspicion has been awakened that Ministers foresee the possibility of a general election in the autumn, and are anxious to avoid the awkward situation that will arise if the complicated valuation of forms are being distributed throughout the country on the eve of the electoral fight—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 33, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, July 2.

Previous Closing Rate	10.36
To-day's Opening Rate	10.36
Difference	Unchanged.
To-day's Closing Rate	10.19
Difference	—.17

Broach Expectations:—
July-August Rs. 188.
April-May Rs. 200.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, July 2.

Previous Closing Rate	5.36
To-day's Opening Rate	5.44
Difference	plus .08
To-day's Closing Rate	5.42
Difference	plus .06

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, July 2.

Silver Ready	13 9/16 Unchanged.
Silver Forward	13 9/16 Unchanged.

Tone of market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, July 2.

1st Settlement	44	11	0
2nd Settlement	44	7	0

CHIDAMBARAM MAYOR STABBED

Dastardly Midnight Outrage

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, July 2.

A report from Chidambaram comes of dastardly attack on life of Mr. P. Vinugopal Chetty, Chairman of the Municipality and ex-M.L.C. While sleeping he was attacked at mid-night by unknown persons. He received stab wounds on chest and hands. Before inmates woke up the miscreants dashed away. The police are vigorously pursuing the enquiries.

DINESHCHANDARA GUPTA TO HANG ?

Mercy Petition Rejected

CALCUTTA, July 1.

It is understood that the Governor of Bengal has rejected the mercy petition made on behalf of Dineshchandra Gupta sentenced by the special tribunal to death on a charge of murdering the Inspector-General of Prisons. It is believed that the Viceroy has not entertained the petition either.—A. P.

Bail Refused To Sixteen Meerut Accused

Allahabad High Court Upholds Sessions Judge's Order.

From Our Correspondent).

MEERUT, June 30.

Of the 24 accused only six have been granted bail, viz., Desai, Thengdi, Alwe, Saigal, Kadam and Jhabwalla, apart from Nimbkar and Hutchinson; the other 18 have been refused bail; namely Adhikari, Mirajkar, Joglekar, Usmani, Majid, Huda, Bradley, Spratt, Ajodhia, Joshi, Mittra, Chakravarty, Goswami, Basak, Sohan Singh and Kasle. The Full Bench have upheld his order refusing bail to these 18 accused.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A B. Com. Salary Rs. 50/60 according to qualification. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1038. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5362

WANTED—An experienced and able SALESMAN for Chemicals and Allied Products. Attractive salary offered to really competent man. Apply in own handwriting to Box No. 1041, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 3248

WANTED—AGENTS for famous Italian and French Sera, Vaccines and other preparations of highest international repute. The Agent must be willing to invest money. Apply to Suite No. 25, GRAND HOTEL, Ballard Estate, Bombay, between 4 and 7 p.m.
A 3229

THE ORIENTAL INSURANCE CORPORATION LTD. 98/5, Clive Street, CALCUTTA -WANTED—RELIABLE SUPERVISORS with a pay of Rs. 100, per month to secure members for Insurance with a small fee of Rs. 5 only. No medical examination, no age proof, no regular premium. Supervisors will get hereditary renewal and special bonus with commission in addition to pay and their lives will be insured free of any cost. For particulars apply to Manager.
A F. S.

Situations Wanted

COMPOUNDER Qualified, Well Experienced, Possessing Excellent Testimonials, seeks SERVICE. Apply Box No. 1035, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5351

Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Taj Mahal Hotel Room No. 203. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P

NEW YORK COTTON specialist Professor SHROFF gives daily correct American closing figure. Scheme to earn thousands explained, opposite "Pigeonstand," Mint Road.
P R5359

Educational

TUITION for boys and girls by experienced and expert Graduate; success guaranteed. Apply Box No. 1039, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E R5363

LEARN SHORTHAND by post in 6 weeks. Hundreds trained Booklet free. Indian College, Post Box 1361, Madras.
E R5331

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

WANTED—An economical STEAM ENGINE and BOILER of 175 B.H.P. Apply to:—THE STANDARD TILE & CLAY WORKS, LTD., P.O. FEROKE, (South Malabar).
M 3186

Property For Sale

TWO PROPERTIES FOR SALE on Dadar. Hindoo tenants, one freehold ground, rent Rs. 450. Price Rs. 45,000 2nd Fazandary ground, rent Rs. 375. Price Rs. 25,000. Apply P. B. MEHTA. 60, Medows Street.
N R5350

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

RE: THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO. LTD. (In Liquidation.)

NOTICE RE: SALE OF THE BOMANJEE PETIT MILLS.

THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR of the abovenamed Company will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd July, 1931, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) "THE BOMANJEE PETIT MILLS" situate at Mahaluxmi. The sale will be held at the Mill premises at Mahaluxmi.

The following are the particulars of the Land, Buildings & Machinery:—

LAND

Free hold land admeasuring 48,982 sq. yds. and leasehold land admeasuring about 22,943 sq. yds. The rent of the said Leasehold Land is Rs. 1.200/- per year payable half-yearly in two equal instalments on 1st January and 1st July respectively.

BUILDINGS:

(1) The Mill building proper containing all the Machinery for spinning and weaving and Boiler House etc.

(2) Bleaching and dyeing house,

(3) Mechanic Shop mixing Room, Blow Room, Card Room and commodious godowns and Store Houses.

(4) Transformer House and Electric Motor Rooms, with motors which are the property of the Company in Liquidation.

(5) Chawls for Mill-hands outside the Mill compound.

MACHINERY INCLUDES:

(a) 42368 spindles or thereabouts, by Platt Bros.

(b) 1250 Looms or thereabouts, by Platt Bros.

(c) 5 Water Tube Boilers, by Babcock & Wilcox.

(d) 135 Flat Cards, by Platt Bros.

(e) 49 drawing frames of 8 delivery each, by Platt Bros., 16 Slubbing frames of 84 spindles each, by Platt Bros. 25 inter frames of 130 spindles each, by Platt Bros. and 51 Roving Frames of 168 Spindles each, by Platt Bros.

In addition to the abovementioned machinery there are economiser, with 288 pipes, donkey pump high speed steam engine, donkey engine, boiler feed pump, sprinklers and complete fire extinguishing appliances and various other auxiliary machinery, all by well-known makers.

The said mill is being worked by the undersigned and the machinery and plant is in immediate working condition.

The Land, Buildings, Machinery and Plant can be inspected on application to the undersigned.

The Title Deeds of the said property can be inspected at the Office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co. Solicitors, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale can be had on application to the undersigned at his office at Jehangir Building, 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or at the Office of his Attorneys Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO. at 14K, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.

Dated the 23rd day of June, 1931
H. H. WADIA.
Official Liquidator.
3196

NOTICE

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the G.I.P. Railway Employees' MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Bombay, on MONDAY, 27th July, 1931 at 11 A.M.

MANAGER.

Dated 3rd July, 1931.
3211

Public Notices

RE. MANECKJI PETIT MANUFACTURING CO. LTD (In Liquidation)

NOTICE

SALE OF STOCK-IN-PROCESS USEFUL TO TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS.

The undersigned invites offers for the purchase of dyed cotton, sized beams, grey bleached and dyed yarn in hanks and on bobbins, weighing five lacs pounds or thereabouts at the Manockji Petit Mills and the Dinshaw Petit Mills. The Goods can be inspected at the Mills. Offers should reach the undersigned at his Office at 133, Esplanade Road, on or before 15th July, 1931. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other offer.

H. H. WADIA.
Official Liquidator.
3235

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED to the address of the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality for 150 tons of Asphalt for Grounding and Surface dressing purposes.

Tenders together with an earnest money at 1 per cent. should reach the Chief Officer before P.M. on FRIDAY, the 10th July, 1931. The tenders without the earnest money will not be considered. The Municipality is not bound to accept the lowest tender.

J. S. MALIK,
I.S.E.,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Engineer's Office.
Ahmedabad, 30th June, 1931.
3213.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT.

O.O.C.J.
Suit No. 2574 of 1928.

GHANSHYAM SHIVNARAYAN and Anr. ..... Plaintiffs.
Versus
BAI MAHADEVI & Ors. ..... Defendants.

To,
PURSHOTTAM SHIVNARAYAN the 5th Defendant herein.

TAKE NOTICE that this suit has been filed for partition of the Estate of Shivnarayan Ramchandra, among the heirs of the deceased and for accounts, Receiver, costs and other reliefs, and that YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED to appear at the High Court on 17th August, 1931, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon (S.T.) and bring with you all material documents relating to the question in this suit and in default of your appearance on the said day the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 2nd day of July, 1931.
HIRALAL M. MEHTA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
3242

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of HARIBHAI alias HARIRAM alias HARI LAKHAMSEY, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a widower and a broker, residing at Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.
ODHAVJI LAKHAMSEY, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Gavel Street, a brother of the deceased without the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SITARAM SUNDERRAO PATKAR, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Thirteenth day of June in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty one and in the Twenty-second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.

Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

The 30th day of June, 1931.
Messrs. HIRALAL M. MEHTA & CO.,
3247

Amusements.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day: 6-30 and 10 P. M.
J. M. BARRIE'S
Famous War Play
MEDALS
Featuring GARY COOPER and BERYL MERCER

THE EMPIRE
To-day: 6-30 and 10 P. M.
The Alluring Chinese Star
ANNA MAY WONG
In
THE FLAME OF LOVE
All-Talking, Singing Picture.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY 4, 6-30 and 10 P.
A Talkie Thriller
AFRICA SPE
Adventures In The
Regions of Afri

WIVES
DO YOU WANT A
VIRTUOUS HUSBAND
LET HIM DRINK
LET HIM SMOKE
LET HIM GAMBLE
WE KNOW A MAN WHO DIDN'T
But What Did He Do?
BETTY COMPSON KNOWS.
COME AND SEE
VIRTUOUS HUSBAND
AT
PATHE CINEMA.
TO-MORROW

RIALTO TALKIES
LAMINGTON ROAD.
Western Electric Talkie Equipment.
LAST DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
JEANETTE MACDONALD
and
REGINALD DENNY.
IN
OH FOR A MAN!
Also
LAUREL & HARDY COMEDY

GLOBE TALKIES
Sandhurst Road
To-night 6-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
"HIT THE DECK"
NEXT SATURDAY
A human drama of spangles and heart throbs!
"4 DEVILS"
WITH
JANET GAYNOR
You will be thrilled by the daring "leap of death."

COMMENCING 4TH SATURDAY.
A METRO-GOLDWYN MAYER All Talking Musical Romance.
DEVIL MAY CARE
Featuring:
RAMON NOVARRO
with
MARION HARRIS — DOROTHY JORDAN.
HEAR
Novarro's golden voice on the silver Screen.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum, BOMBAY.

The Famous Astrologer

Medalist and Certificate Holder from Maharajahs, Rajahs and Nobles. Casting Horoscope Rs. 5. Personal consultation of one horoscope Rs. 5. In writing Rs. 10. Annual life reading Rs. 5, 3 questions about futurity Re. 1. Extra question As. 8. (Birth-date and time or writing time required.) Write to, or call at, Pandit K. M. Srinivasacharlar, 218, Mint Street, Madras.

Public Notices.

NOTICE

SEALED OFFERS ARE INVITED for the Sale of One Second-hand 20 N.H.P. Marshall's "UNDERTYPE" Compound Steam Engine, with high pressure locomotive Multi-tubular Boiler. Specification and description of Plant will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

The date of receiving offers will CLOSE on 15TH JULY, 1931.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
Baroda State,
Electrical Department,
Baroda, Dated 30th June, 1931.
3244.

PATHE CINEMA 6-30 & 10 P. M.

A CARL LAEMMLE ALL-TALKING SUPER.
ALSO
THE DERBY
IN SOUND.

THE WEATHER REPORT

Depression Moves Westwards

POONA, July 2.

Yesterday's depression has moved westwards and lies this morning over the south-west Bengal and Chota Nagpur. The monsoon has been strong in lower Burma and Bengal to East Central Provinces and in Konkan and active in Bihar. A low pressure area which lies this morning over Sind and adjoining parts of Baluchistan is causing an extension of the monsoon in Rajputana and Gujerat. Veraval having recorded nine inches. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces, Punjab Hills, Konkan, Malabar, local is west United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujerat, Bombay Deccan, and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, East United Provinces, South-west Punjab, Kashmir, North-west Frontier Province, south-east Madras, North Madras Coast.

Heavy Rainfall Warning:—Heavy rain wil continue along the Burma Coast and in Konkan during thenext forty-eight hours and extend in Gujarat and adjoining parts of south Rajputana and in the central parts of the country within thirty-six hours.—A. P.

Observations Recorded.

The following table gives the details of the weather for the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. on Wednesday together with the rainfall departure from normal since January 1:—

Stations.	Past 24 hrs.	Since 1st June 1931 to date.	Departure from normal
Rangoon	4.1	31.2	pl.12.5
Chittagong	40.2	10.6	—10.9
Calcutta	0.3	6.3	— 6.0
Balasore	1.8	5.7	— 4.8
Cuttack	0.9	6.7	— 3.5
Patna	..	0.5	— 7.9
Benares	..	2.2	— 3.2
Allahabad	..	2.7	— 2.6
Cawnpore	..	1.6	— 1.7
Lucknow	..	1.0	— 3.3
Agra	0.3	1.1	— 1.5
Delhi	..	0.1	— 3.2
Lahore	..	0.1	— 1.7
Multan	..	0	— 0.7
Peshawar	..	0.1	— 0.3
Quetta	..	0	— 0.1
Jacobabad	..	0	— 0.2
Hyderabad	..	0.1	— 0.4
Karachi	..	0	— 0.9
Jodhpur	..	0.4	— 1.2
Ajmer	..	0.1	— 2.4
Rajkot	..	1.9	— 2.6
Surat	0.9	1.5	— 7.3
Ahmedabad	0.1	0.1	— 4.5
Indore	1.7	2.6	— 3.4
Akola	3.1	4.4	— 1.2
Jubbulpore	..	3.6	— 4.2
Nagpur	0.6	6.3	— 3.1
Bombay	2.0	8.1	—11.0
Ratnagiri	3.8	22.1	— 7.8
Poona	..	1.9	— 3.0
Sholapur	0.2	4.8	0
Hyderabad	0.1	4.1	— 0.7
Bangalore	T	2.2	— 0.8
Mysore	..	2.4	— 0.6
Mangalore	1.3	32.4	— 5.8
Madura	..	0.3	— 1.1
Madras	0.2	3.5	pl. 1.5
Cocanada	T	4.2	— 0.8
Simla	..	1.2	— 6.5
Mount Abu	..	0.3	— 5.5
Colombo	0.3	11.1	pl. 3.0

T. indicates rain fall of 1 cent.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Normal during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 2-7-31 Colaba Point 3.09"; Fort 3.03"; J. J. Hospital 2.81".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 11.21"; Fort 11.91"; J. J. Hospital 12.46".

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 Colaba Point 28.21"; Fort 29.10"; J. J. Hospital 27.36".

Total for the corresponding period of 1929 Colaba Point 27.48"; Fort 34.28"; J. J. Hospital 27.35".

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 2-7-1931.—

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.4 degrees (1.1 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.0 degrees (1.9 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 91 per cent.

ZOROASTRIAN CO-OP. CREDIT BANK, LTD.

Dividend Of 3 p.c. Declared.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders (Members) of the Zoroastrian Co-operative Credit Bank, Limited was held at the Registered Office of the Bank, Sardar Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on Monday last, when Sir Hormusjee C. Dinshaw, Kt., Chairman of the Managing Committee presided.

In the course of moving the adoption of the Report of the Managing Committee and the accounts for the year ended 31st March 1931, the President said:

The Committee have made arrangements to keep sufficient fluid resources to be able, at any time, to meet all demands for Current and Savings Bank Accounts to the extent of 100 per cent. This should make it possible for greater patronage to be extended to our Bank. As regards the Savings Bank Account subject to operations being made only once a week, the Committee has arranged to give facilities for the drawing of any sum of money, however large, without notice, subject to two members of the Committee epassing a request for such a withdrawal.

WANTED INCREASE IN DEPOSITS

Another satisfactory feature of the Bank's operations during the last year is the increase in Fixed Deposits, which made it possible for us to reduce our borrowings from the Provincial Co-operative Bank. We should like to make our Bank self-supporting and meet all demands for loans out of our own funds, and I have no doubt that with the improved features that this Report discloses, we shall get extended patronage from members of our community and with an increase in Savings Bank and Current Account deposits from all classes of the community and with an extended patronage from the better classes in the matter of Fixed Deposits, we shall be able to fulfil this wish.

DIVIDEND OF 3 P.C., DECLARED.

For the first time, as you will have seen from the Report, the Committee have been able to recommend a Dividend. The percentage of dividend is not substantial, but it is a matter for congratulation that we have within such a sort time of operation, and in times of most acute depression, been able to reach a dividend-paying stage.

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were moved and passed unanimously:—

That the Managing Committee's Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the period ended 31st March 1931 be approved and adopted. (2) That a Dividend at the rate of three per cent. be paid to all members who held fully paid up shares as on 1st April 1930 and at the same rate "pro rata" on each complete month's holding to those members who were admitted to membership since that date. This Dividend be made payable on or after the 1st August 1931.

Sir Hormusjee C. Dinshaw, Kt., O.B.E., was elected President for the current year.

The following gentlemen were elected as members of the Managing Committee for the current year:—

Sir Hormusjee C. Dinshaw (Chairman), Messrs. K. R. P. Shroff, C. D. Mahaluxmiwalla, H. R. Engineer, E. R. Hirjibehedin, Kaikobad C. Dinshaw, Pestonji A. Wadia, D. M. Madon, Dadiba N. Saher, Pestonji, D. Papday, Sorab J. Rustomjee, Dr. K. K. Dadachanji and Dr. S. M. Khambata.

EXPOSING UNSTABLE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Large Scale Police "Bandobust" At Morvi.

OUR KATHIAWAD LETTER.

(From Our Correspondent).
RANPUR, June 29.

The public is greatly discontented at the attitude of some free insurance companies taking money from the poor people. The Vigilance Committee of Ahmedabad is doing good work to expose the unstability of such companies by securing the publication of a series of articles in vernacular papers.

PUBLICATION OF ACCOUNTS.

The publication of accounts of public bodies is a very important question now-a-days. The Kathiawar Sewa Mandal is trying to expose the autocracy of many organisers of public bodies which have been in the dark for many years. The Khadi Prachar account of Dhrangadhra

LARGE SCALE PO... DOBAST."

Latest reports from ... that police arrangeme... made on a large scale ... and restrictions are pla... way of youths and th... public in meeting th... batch of youths.

As for progress in ... cinema company has ... ed very recently. ... a wireless station h... obtained. There is t... Bedi Bunder. On th... there are too many ... in the State.

The Bhavnagar You... has taken up the questi... grievances of the farme...

"Some young economist... tniawar are trying to form ... Kathiawar School of Economics."

MAIL & EXPRESS TRAINS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

Following are the timings at Victoria Terminus:—

Trains.	Arrivals. H.M.
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	6- 0
Madras Mail	6-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	6-45
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	8-15
Madras Express	10-15
Deccan Queen	10-25
Poona Mail	11-35
Punjab Mail	12-15
Nagpur Express	14- 0
Allahabad Express	19-00
Poona Express	19-25
	Departures. H.M.
Allahabad Express	7-15
Poona Express	8- 0
Madras Express	12-15
Poona Mail	15-30
Punjab Mail	16-35
Deccan Queen	17- 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	17-10
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	21-45
Nagpur Express	22- 0
Madras Mail	22-30
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	23- 0

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

1-45 p.m.—A sponsored programme by H. M. V. Gramophone Co., Ltd.

7 p.m.—Moulvi G. M. Kamar's recitations of Holy Koran, and R. V. Bhengle's classical and light music.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Alipore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday, the 3rd inst. instead of on the 2nd as previously notified.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Tokiwa Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-0 p.m. on Saturday, the 4th inst.

ELPHINSTONE ROAD CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY, LTD.

The adjourned General Body Meeting of the above Society will be held on Sunday, the 5th inst., at 9 a.m. (S. T.), at Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, to complete the unfinished work of the meeting held on 20th June 1931.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from London of the 25th ultimo, arrived at Port Said at 10 a.m. on the 1st instant and left there at 2-30 p.m. the same day.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Grant" left Suez on the evening of Tuesday.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Lectures on First-Aid to the injured, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association will commence in the class organised by Mr. D. F. Penthaki, Hon. Class Secretary, on the premises of the Elphinstone High School, Dhobi Talao, from Sunday, (5th inst.), at 2-30 p.m. The course consists of about 16 lectures, fully illustrated with diagrams, charts, etc., each occupying one hour every Sunday from 2-30 p.m. to 3-30 p.m. No fee is charged. The class is open to all.

A Home Nursing Class will commence on the same day at the same place at 3 p.m.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The receipt of the following contributions towards this School is acknowledge:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 5,64,685-9-1; Lodge Zanzibar No. 3397, N. C., Rs. 150; Mr. Hansraj Damoder, Rs. 100; A Zoroastrian (by monthly donations), Rs. 50.

Including sums less than Rs. 50 the total sum now stand at Rs. 5,65,291-13-1.

Besides the above for the "General Fund", several donations were given for specific purposes.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH

Sit. L. B. Nipadkar, Desh Sevika Sangh writes:—

The group of the picketing Desh Sevikas are asked to come to Madhav Baugh at 3 p.m. (S.T.) instead of at 1 p.m. today (Friday).

BHAGINI SAMAJ MOURNS LADY DORAB TATA'S DEATH

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided at a meeting of woman held under the auspices of the Bhagini Samaj at the Servants of India Society Hall on Thursday afternoon to mourn the death of late Lady Dorab Tata. A condolence resolution expressing sorrow at the untimely demise of Lady Tata was passed all standing.

CHAMPION OF WOMEN.

The President described Lady Dorab Tata as a friend of the poor and said that there was not a single woman in Bombay who did not recognise in Lady Tata a champion of the women's cause. Lady Tata represented Indian womanhood at the International Women's Council and her speeches were not only striking, but calculated to raise the prestige and honour of Indian womanhood. Her death was a great loss to India and particularly to Bombay.

Mrs. Jaisri Raiji moved the condolence resolution and suggested that the Bhagini Samaj should commemorate the memory of Lady Tata by publishing her life and distributing it among the members of the Samaj.

Mrs. Ratanbai Pavri seconded the resolution which was passed all standing.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED with a view that Patients suffering from PILES can test and benefit by the efficacy of "MEENO" the manufacturers have now put on sale "TRIAL SIZE" (3 days') Pot for Re. 1 or Re. 1/4 V.P.P.

INTERNATIONAL TRADING CO., Agents.
Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY.

"BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE."

Civil Appointments.

Saiyid Muniruddin Sirajuddin Moulvi, on relief, to officiate as Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, vice Mr. H. K. Kirpalani.

The leave granted, to Mr. P. B Wilkins, an Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Bombay Presidency, has been extended by the High Commissioner for India by two months on half average pay.

Mr. J. P. Damri as Assistant Professor at the Bombay Veterinary College vice Mr. P. F. Miranda.

NATIONAL HEALTH HOME TRANSPLANTED AT BHULESHWAR.

The National Health Home which was so familiar to people going for a walk to Chaupatty is shifted to a more densely poplated locality in Bhuleshwar. The opening ceremony in the new premises took place under the presidentship of Mrs. Lilawati Munshi, on Thursday evening.

After formal introduction by Mr. N. Manjrekar, Mr. S. K. Patil addressed the gathering, dealing in suitable terms, the importance of such institutions and that many others will follows, only to certained dealers.

Mr. I. S. Patel dwelt on the utility of such healthy restaurants.

MRS. MUNSHI AND SWADESHI SUGAR.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi said that such institutions were very useful for eradicating the evils of tea, coffee and such other injurious drinks. She suggested that only pure Swadeshi sugar should be used in all sweet preparations.

After Dr. Hardikar's speech and a hearty vote of thanks, the function came to a close, when the guests were served with pleasant, cold "Piyusha."

WARNING TO PURCHASERS OF KASHMIR SILK

Sardar Jamiat Singh writes:

For three days we motored through the village of Kashmere visiting important weaving centres, but wherever we went, nothing but imported yarn specially Italian was to be seen.

In Srinagar it is a common sight to see bales upon bales of foreign silk yarn at important silk shops and I was told that a representative of a single Bombay firm sold nearly 5 lakhs rupees woth of yarn two months back in that town.

The entire produce of the local silk factory is controlled by a syndicate and the staff from this company can not be had at less than Rs. 3/8 per yard but beautiful Kashmere Silk Saries made of foreign yarn embroidered with different colours of silk are sold at Rs. 12 each.

The whole of the foreign yarn comes in bonds and the State levies upon it duty equal to British India customs rates whereas Benares silk is taxed at 40 per cent.

I am writing these few lines to warn our people against buying Kashmere silk goods as Swadeshi. The ruffled yarn is also entirely imported from Germany and other countries. I trust the Congress Executive will look into the matter and enforce prompt measures for placing such goods on boycott list.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, July 2.

Jute shares opened firm to-day and fair business was put through in Howrah at advancing rates. In coals Raneegunge were again in fair demand at improving rate and equitable advanced slightly. Others shew no material change. Teas were neglected. In Miscellaneous section Burma Corporation improved further on better London advices while Indian Iron and Steel and New Savan Sugar were also firm. Government securities were quiet but steady. Closing quotations were:—

Three and a half per cent Government Paper 60/12; five per cent loan 1939/44 93/12; six per cent bonds 1931 100/2, Do. 1932 100/12, Do. 1933-99/14 six per cent U P Bonds 1921/41 103/13.

Railways: Central Provinces Railway 71/4; Howrah Amta Light Railway 100; Mymensingh Bhairabh Bazar Railway guarantsed 74 1/2.

Coals: Amalgamated coalfields 7/8; Bengal Bhatdee 1/4; Equitable [illegible] Raneegunge 30/4; Union [illegible] 9/4.

Jutes: Bally Ordy. 129; Baranagore 126; Birla ordy. 8/10; Cheviot 204; Clive 20[illegible] 209/8; Gorepore William ordy. [illegible]owrah ordy. 29/12; ordy. 279; Hooghly 340; Kankinarah ordy. 320; Lansdowne 116; Kamarhatty ordy. [illegible]nce ordy. 56/8.

National 20; Reliance Indian Iron and Steel 3; Marshall [illegible] and Co. 1/4; Miscellaneous: [illegible] Midnapore Zemindary 58; Madan Theatres 1/13; New Savan Sugar 5/4; five and a half per cent 1928/43 Birla Jute Mills [illegible]tures 95.

—A. P.

A CITY FATHER'S MOVE FOR ALLOWING TODDY TAPPING OF MUNICIPAL TREES

—:o:—

"Sevikas" Demonstration Before Corporation Hall

PICKETING ENTHUSIASM MAINTAINED MORE VOLUNTEERS ENROLLING

A new sensation was added to the picketing activities on Thursday. Some months back the Bombay Municipal Corporation had passed a resolution after a very hot debate prohibiting the tapping and issuing licenses of toddy trees on Municipal lands. As a result of this resolution, the Corporation stood to lose a large annual income but the majority view preferred this loss to an income from the trade. However, those who had opposed that resolution never reconciled themselves to the new situation. They were merely biding their time. Dr. S. P. Mehta had given a notice of a motion to rescind this resolutoin of this resolution of the Corporation thereby lifting the ban on the tapping of toddy trees on Municipal lands.

B. P. C. C.'s PROMPT ACTION

The B. P. C. C. promptly moved in the matter and carried on an effective propaganda to thwart the attempt of Dr. Mehta to encourage the evil of drink. Sit. K. F. Nariman, President of the B. P. C. C. at once wrote to all Corporators urging them the necessity of introducing total prohibition in the city as early as possible. The Congress authorities went further still. They arranged a spectacular demonstration at the Corporation Hall on Thursday afternoon. About forty "Sevikas" in "Kesari" went to the Corporation Hall in a procession to remind the city fathers of their duty. The following letter written by Sevikas and addressed to the Corporators was circulated among the Corporators and also visitors to the Corporation.

SEVIKAS' APPEAL TO CITY FATHERS

Dear Comrades,

We have come to your doors to appeal to you to assist us in the work of prohibition that the Congress has undertaken. You all know that as a first step towards complete prohibition the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has started Toddy picketing since last Monday. Don't you think we deserve your sympathy in our endeavours? Today you can translate that sympathy into solid action by voting down Dr. S. P. Mehta's motion to rescind the Corporation's resolution prohibiting the tapping and issuing licenses of Toddy trees on Municipal lands.

The girls of the Lokmanya Rashtriya Kanya Shala took prominent part in the demonstration.

The Corporation Hall presented a lively appearance on Thursday afternoon owing to the presence of "Sevikas" in "Kesari."

NO MOVE FOR PRIORITY

Dr. S. P. Mehta was to have asked priority to his motion but for reasons best known to himself he did not do so. The fight will again be staged when Dr. Mehta's motion on the agenda will be reached. It is understood that the "Sevikas" will continue their demonstration at every meeting of the Corporation till Dr. Mehta either drops the resolution or it is defeated.

PICKETING AS USUAL

The picketing was resumed at continued effectively till the 5 p. m. on Thursday and shops were closed. Despite torrential rains Congress pickets stood on their posts of duty. All the toddy shops, almost all tree-foot booths (Mandvas), about a hundred country liquor shops and a dozen bars of European liquors were included in the picketing operations. There was no untoward incident at any place except some altercation here or there between the licensee and the picket. Both seem to be now realising that they must adapt themselves to the new conditions and try to be friends rather than antagonists.

JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA VOLUNTEERS.

Several volunteers of Jamiat-ul-Ulema also assisted the Congress volunteers in picketing. Every day the District Congress Committees are receiving new applications of volunteers wishing to be enrolled for picketing activities. The B. P.C.C. has issued an appeal for more part-time volunteers. On Sunday next there will be a conference of all present and prospective picketers at the Congress House to concert measures for making the picketing more intensive and extensive.

FROM PRABHAT PHERIES TO PROHIBITION.

The members of the Prabhat Pheri Associations have now begun to take part in picketing and it is reported that very soon they intend to call a general conference of all Prabhat Pheries to discuss the question of more active and wider co-operation of the Prabhat Pheries with the B. P. C. C. in the matter of picketing.

Sjt. K. F. Nariman, President of B.P.C.C., inspected all the toddy booths in Dadar and Mahim.

The intensity of picketing was maintained in the Fort Ward on Thursday. Ladies were standing in front of the shops in spite of drenching rains. The number of Parsi pickets is increasing. One Parsi licensee tried to pick up some quarrel with a Congress picket but he could not succeeded owing to the refusal of the picket to be dragged into the trap.

In Bhuleshwar ward, efforts are being made to cover the whole liquor trade in the picketing operations. The Committee has written to all volunteers' organisations requesting them to enrol themselves as Congress pickets. The response is most encouraging. Messrs. Deshpande, Pathrik, Chotubhai Shah, Malaviya, Bhatt, Manilal, Mohanlal, Shivlal Patwa, Sharma and other Congressmen were among those who picketed.

IN GIRGAUM.

The picketing was gingered up in Girgaon on Thursday. The appointment of Inspectors has proved to be helpful since the defects in picketing are immediately traced and promptly attended to. Along with all the toddy shops and a number of country liquor shops, a few bars also were picketed yesterday. The "John Bull" in Gamdevi was effectively picketed. Mrs. Manoramabai Shinde, Miss Vatsala Nadkarni, Mrs. Venubai Patil and Mrs. Devibai Kashikar of the "Rashtriya Mahila Mandal" are doing excellent picketing in Girgaon ward.

Efforts are made to intensify picketing in Byculla, Mazagaon, Ghorapdeo, Kamatipura and Madanpura.

In Parel including Matunga, Vadala and Naigam, all the toddy and country liquor shops were picketed yesterday. The Sewree licensee who created trouble a few days back has now reconciled himself to the new circumstances.

Mr. Nariman inspected the "Mandvas" in Mahim. From Monday all these 'mandvas' will be effectively picketed. In Dadar and Dharavi all toddy shops were picketed.

To-day picketing will be resumed at 5 p.m.

KHOJA SHIA ISHNA-ASHRI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The Secretary writes:—

The volunteers of the above Volunteer Corps which is in existence since 1919 and whose President is Mr. Hooseinbhoy Abdoolabhoy Lalljee are hereby informed that a meeting has been called by some unauthorised person on Sunday, the 5th July, at 10 a.m. (S. T.), at Amirali Mansion, Bhimpuda, Dongri, has nothing to do with our old existing body which please note.

STOP PRESS

"PEOPLE" EDITOR'S SECURITY ENHANCED.

Ferozchand, the editor of weekly paper "People" who was arrested on the 30th June under Foreign Relations Ordinance and bailed on a security of Rs. 2,000 was produced before Mr. Lewis, Additional District Magistrate, who enhanced the security to Rs. 5,000.—A. P.

TORIES AND LIBERALS SUPPORT "MAC'S "STATEMENT.

LONDON, July 2.

In the Commons, Mr. Baldwin on behalf of the Conservatives and Mr. Samuel on behalf of the Liberals, approved of Mr. MacDonald's statement of 26th June regarding the financial support to India. Mr. Baldwin added that he reserved liberty to judge sufficiency of suitable conditions which Mr. MacDonald had said he would attach to giving of financial support. Mr. Churchill pressed for a debate. Mr. MacDonald replied that there would be no debate until the resolution was required. —Reuter.

LEFT WINGER EJECTED FROM PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, July 2.

Disorderly scenes in the Commons in the afternoon due to the Left Wing Labourite MacGovern refusing to withdraw after motion for his suspension was carried by 315 votes to 16, reached such a pitch that the Speaker was compelled to suspend the sitting for 20 minutes. Mr. MacGovern was backed up by other Left-wingers who wrestled with the attendants who were summoned to eject him. The Speaker later extended Mr. MacGovern's suspension from five days to the remainder of session.—Reuter.

WIDENING OF FRANCHISE

Motion Lost In Corporation

A large number of Desh Sevikas came to the Corporation Hall on Thursday to listen to the debate on Dr. S. P. Mehta's motion to rescind the previous resolution of the Corporation and to sell or lease the trees standing on Municipal plots of land for drawing toddy as before. The Desh Sevikas were given chairs to sit by order of the President. About an hour before the proceedings began they posted themselves at the Municipal gates and distributed leaflets to the Corporators.

The Desh Sevikas left at 4-30 p.m. as there was no prospect of the proposition being discharged.

The Corporation threw off two resclutions of Mr. R. A. Gole, to present addresses to persons of distinction by three-fourth majority and to reduce the franchise to Rs. 5.

ALLEGED CORRUPTION

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta moved:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to report whether—

(1) Lamps, battery, horns and other accessories of Municipal Motor cars Nos. Y.1541, Z.9773 and of one Municipal Ambulance have been lost and are not traceable.

(2) Whether false bills for supplies of accessories for cars Nos. Y.1541 and X.9031 were made in 1929 and 1930, respectively.

(3) Whether there is any shortage of petrol due to thefts.

(4) Whether eight Ford Tractors of the value of Rs. 20,000 were ordered by any Officers to be deliberately broken as the Officers concerned were against the purchase of such Tractors.

(5) Whether there have been any irregularities, corruption and forging attendances in the Workshops, and if so what steps he has taken or proposes to take for punishing the guilty parties and preventing the recurredce of the offences complained of." (11).

Mr. Jamnadas said he had voluminous statements made by men working in the workshops supporting the allegations. All that he wanted at present was a report from the Municipal Commissioner.

The proposition was agreed to.

Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, then moved:—

"That a Committee be appointed to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, and report on the means and ways that could be provided for amendments of the Act that should be made to enable the Corporation to exercise their right of purchasing the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company in 1949.

Mr. B. P. Wadke seconded the proposition, which being put to vote was declared lost.

Mr. R. A. Gole, then moved:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that whenever propositions for voting Addresses to persons of distinction are brought before the Corporation, they should be declared to have been carried only when at least three-fourths of members present at the meeting vote in favour of such propositions.

That the Commissioner be requested to submit through the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee a draft amendment to the Municipal Act to give effect to the above Resolution."

Mr. I. S. Patel seconded the proposition.

Mr. H. P. Mody opposed the proposition.

Dr. Viegas and Vora supported the propositions.

NO OBLIGATION

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh pointed out that it was not obligatory to present addresses to persons of distinction, but it was left entirely to the discretion of the Corporation, who had to act according to the will of the people.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) asked the House whether they would like to go by the will of the minority or the majority. He hoped a time would come when Communalism shall be forgotten and the House would be guided by political consideration in which the will of the Majority would prevail.

The question being put to vote was lost by show of hands, 27 voting for and 34 against the proposition. A poll was demanded and it was again declared lost by 30 votes against 37.

WIDEN FRANCHISE

Mr. R. A. Gole, then moved:—

"That the President be requested to approach Government with a request that Section 11 (2) of the Municipal Act should be so amended as to provide therein that tenants paying a monthly rental of not less than Rs. 5 shall be entitled to be enrolled in the Municipal Election Roll as voters."

Dr. V. G. Rao moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Rules and Procedure Committee for report.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said there was a difference between political and civic franchise. Political franchise be submitted, could wait but not the civic franchise which affected the health, sanitation and progress of the city. Mr. Mehta drew a dismal picture of the housing condition of Bombay and said in the interest of the poor, the franchise should be fixed at Rs. 5 only.

As it had passed 5 p.m. Mr. Mulraj Kursondas moved to postpone consideration of the matter, which being put to vote, was negatived. A closure was then moved and Prof. Rao's amendments was put to vote and was declared carried. A poll was demanded and it was declared lost.

The original proposition was then taken to a division and was declared lost by 28 votes against 32.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

'A SCOTTISH COMEDY

"Jeannie Wakes Up"

(By Our Art and Dramatic Critic)

"Jeanne Wakes Up," the Scottish comedy by A. Kenward Mathews, played at the Opera on Wednesday evening by the Grant Anderson Repertory Co. revealed the theme common to all times and all climes. It revealed the chronic disapproval of the old for the changing manners and modes of the young. The point of difference, if one might so call it, was particularly attractive. The dance modes and ways of the old happened to be different from those of the young. The traditional leisurely Scottish folk-dances could not be preferred by the younger generation, living in an accelerated tempo of life, to the "fox-trots". And the unimaginative clergyman was, of course, on the side of the orthodox respectability of the parents. Mr. Keith Lorraine played the unimaginative, serious minded, clergyman "Rev. Filmarnock" almost to perfection. Mr. Ewart Locke, as the old farmer, and Mrs. H. Grant, as the farmer's wife, were, like the old of all climes, duly conformists and authoritative.

"Maggie Houston," played as a "Bright Lossie" by Miss Beatrice Varley, was delightfully suave and vivacious. It is really "Maggie" who wakes up "Jeanie", the "modest lossie." Both Miss Beatrice Varley as the 'Bright Lossie' and Miss Lena Anderson as the "Modest Lossie" were effective contrasts. Miss Lena Anderson's vehement explosion against parental authority during the closing moment of the play was, truly, remarkable. It was not just "Jeannie," who woke up and was brought to life. Miss Anderson portrayed the feelings of any young girl whose repressed instincts naturally explode under unreasoned authority. Miss Stella Crowe as "Dull lossie" was dull. Mr. J. Burton as "An Englishman" was, to cite one of the characters "Just an Englishman" and a lover. Mr. G. Anderson, as rather a clumsy but honest lover", Kenneith, played the part. The explosion of "Jeannie" touches the conscience of the parents and the dormant imagination of the clergyman and the play ends with the triumph of nonconformist but human affections over orthodox respectability and unresponsive authority.

The cottage architecture of Scotland designed skillfully on the stage gave the play along with the Scottish accent and dialect of the players its authentic note.

PALM TREE KILLS A WOMAN.

In the early hours of Thursday morning a Maratha woman called Laxmibai, wife of Laxman, residing at Khumbarwada, Dadar, was going along De Lisle Road in the direction of the market. At that time a palm tree on the road side fell down upon her due to the strong winds causing her death.

SHIRIN-FARHAD AT WELLINGTON

Sixth Week

"Shirin-Farhad," the popular romance of the Orient, which is depicted on the screen by Madan Theatres Ltd., as an All-Talkie, Singing and Dancing Drama in Hindi language, has been drawing crowded houses from day to day for the last five weeks. Several hundreds of people had to go back during the previous weeks for want of accomodation. Hence the management of the Wellington Talkies at the request of the public, will run the same popular talkie "Shirin-Farhad" for the sixth week commencing to-day.

As usual there will also be an additional talkie comedy "Mumbainee Shetanee" in the story featuring Master Mohan and Miss Sharifa.

"CONTEMPT OF COURT"

Magistrate Rebukes Complainant.

TRANSFER APPLICATION REJECTED

Severe strictures were passed by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in rejecting an application made by Mr. V. M. Dalal for the transfer of the defamation cases filed by him against "Bombay Samachar" and "Jame Jamshed" from that court to any other court.

The Magistrate observed that the applicant was guilty of contempt of court, but he did not wish to take any notice of it.

It will be recalled that the applicant charged the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Jame Jamshed" with defamation in respect of a report published in the papers which he alleged showed him in a very bad light. Subsequently the applicant wished to withdraw the complaints, but the defence pleaders objected to the withdrawal of the cases because the cases they said were false. The Magistrate, therefore, did not grant the application for the withdrawal of the cases.

INSINUATIONS AGAINST MAGISTRATE.

The present application was for the transfer of the cases from the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate to any other Court. The applicant alleged that Mr. Dastur, the Magistrate was on friendly terms with Mr. Murzban, the Editor of the "Jame Jamshed" and might have had a private talk with him about the cases.

The Magistrate rejected the application and passed severe strictures against the applicant. He said:—"I have no particular bias in my mind against the accused. As a matter of fact the accused has made various applications to me to transfer cases from other courts and try them myself. I could not allow the accused to withdraw the cases as advocates for the accused in the two cases objected to it.

GUILTY OF CONTEMPT.

"The applicant does not seem to realise his position at all. Even in this application he has made most objectionable remarks against me. It is absolutely an incorrect statement to make that Mr. Murzban and I must have had a private talk about this case.

"The applicant in my opinion is guilty of contempt of court, but I do not wish to take any notice of it. It is true that I know Mr. Murzban as I know many other respectable citizens of Bombay, but that cannot in my opinion be any ground for transfer. I reject the application."

CHARGED WITH CHEATING

Ex-Army Officer In Trouble

Charged with cheating in respect of Rs. 100, Captain L. S. Galwin, an ex-army officer was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Thursday morning.

Mr. Thanawalla who appeared for the prosecution said that the accused who was an ex-army officer was residing at Regent Hotel Ballard Pier and the complainant Alexander Peter Lewis was the Manager of the Ballard Pier Hotel and Restaurant. The complainant had a license to sell liquor and the accused used to go up to the complainants' hotel and had drinks. For some time the accused was allowed credit up to Rs. 10 but lately the amount went up to Rs. 66.

On June 11, the complainant asked the accused to settle up the accounts, when the accused passed a pronote for Rs. 70. The accused then asked for a loan of Rs. 100 from the complainant and represented that he (accused) could not withdraw money from the P. and O. Banking Corporation as it was too late.

The complainant who had accounts with the above bank then gave the accused a loan of Rs. 100 and gave his own cheque to the accused. The accused then signed the cheque but it was later on found out that the accused had no account with the bank at any time, a complaint was then lodged with the police and the accused was arrested.

The accused who appeared in person applied for a postponement as he wanted to pay up the amount to the complainant. The case was therefore adjourned to July 14.

INDIAN STATE BROADCASTING SERVICE

Not To Be Closed Down

Mr. C. B. Sethna, Station Director, Indian State Broadcasting Service, writes:—

"Sometime ago a statement appeared in certain [illegible] that the Government of India was contemplating the closing down of the existing State Broadcasting Service.

I am authorised to anounce that there is absolutely no foundation for such a statement."

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FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1931.

DOCTOR ANSARI'S APPEAL

The address delivered at the Faridpur Conference by Doctor Ansari deserves to be studied by Indians in general and Musalmans in particular. It defines the position of Nationalist Muslims in exhaustive detail. And it exposes most effectively the hypocrisy that underlies communalist professions of sympathy for Indian Musalmans. The communalists have been swearing by their championship of Muslim rights. That they have been deceiving Muslims is a historical fact. It will be sufficient to recall two very glaring instances. Justice to the N.-W. F. Province was claimed to be the 'piece de resistance' of the Muslim demands. The Province was coolly betrayed at the Round Table Conference by every single Muslim 'Delegate' who had sworn allegiance to the Frontier. To-day we seldom hear even faint whispers about equality for that Province. And when we do, we are promised satisfaction of the demand through a threat to the British Government that Musalmans would oppose responsibility at the Centre and thus force the Government to the dire necessity of continuing to remain at the head of affairs in India! Another instance is the surrender of majority both in the Punjab and Bengal for Separate Electorates. Doctor Ansari did well to let Sir Mahomed Shafi himself speak in this connection. "The result of the proposal I have made in Bengal," said Sir Mahomed Shafi at the Minorities Sub-Committee, on behalf of the Muslim 'delegates,' "will be that the Musalmans will remain in a permanent minority although they constitute a majority of the population ..... And in the Punjab they have a possibility of securing two seats through special constituencies and thus have a majority of one provided they succeeded in securing these two seats."

Just one reference to a remoter past is necessary here. On September 16, 1930, a report of certain instructions issued to the Muslim "delegates" was published in the Press. These instructions were alleged to have emanated from Sir Fazli Husain. The main points were (1) If Muslims come to terms with Hindus they will lose the sympathy of the British. (2) Remember British sympathy is more valuable than Hindu friendship. (3) Present an ultimatum to the Hindus insisting upon (a) Separate Electorates, (b) present proportion of weightage in Provinces other than Bengal and the Punjab, (c) representation in proportion to population in Bengal and the Punjab, (d) statutory safeguards for Muslim representation in Services and (4) if Hindus do not accept your ultimatum as it stands (there is no reference to the other Muslim Demands) then rely upon British support. Set in this background the breakdown of the Simla negotiations becomes a clear and instructive picture. The communalists knew what the Nationalist Muslims were prepared to stand for. Yet, as Doctor Ansari has just said at Calcutta, "To-day, those drunk with power, those who think that they have got the ears of the Government, have by their intransigeance and insolence thrown away the olive branch offered to them." Why? Because the poison released in September 1930 is still at work. "Remember British sympathy is more valuable than Hindu friendship"! Every danger of the Musalmans approaching near the Hindus and specially the Congress had to be avoided even at the expense of political decency and intellectual honesty. It would be easy to appreciate desperate efforts at keeping Hindus and Muslims apart on the part of those who are determined to deny India the chance of securing genuine freedom. It would be easy to understand the sympathy of Anglo-Indian papers for the separatist demand—incidentally, it would be of great interest to recall that only recently the Calcutta "Statesman", while scouting the claims of the Frontier, tried to encourage intercommunal distrust by the most mischievous suggestion of Islam militant from Contantinople to Lahore. All this, as we say, would be easily intelligible. But for a group of Indian Muslims to descend to the depths of playing the game of enemies of Indian freedom! It is impossible to explain this save on the assumption that having always been utterly innocent of National Patriotism these gallant gentlemen are exploiting their own community with a chivalry that is at best cynically cold-blooded. For they are clever enough to know that under Separate Electorate the Legislature will, as Doctor Ansari said at Faridpur, "ever be the arena of communal fights and bickerings and every question will be judged from the communal point of view and decided on communal lines. You will never find the peaceful atmosphere so necessary to make any contribution to the culture and civilisation of the country of your birth. You will never get the chance of benefiting your country and your community."

But it is not the communalist's concern to think even in terms of communal good. He will sacrifice the Muslim community, specially in the Punjab and Bengal at the altar of communal bickerings. Because, "if Muslims come to terms with Hindus they will lose the sympathy of the British!" That being so, the leader of the Nationalist Musalmans has done the right thing in publishing his offer in full detail. It has come none too soon and we invite the Muslim community to study that offer and then to rally round the banner unfurled by Doctor Ansari at Faridpur. These proposals protect their interests more than the Muslims need desire. Their basis is Joint Electorate. The Musalman who is afraid of Joint Electorate with adult suffrage or a widened franchise reflecting the population proportion is inviting the Muslims to develop the virtues of cowards and imaginative cowards at that. Then, as Doctor Ansari says, "in a House returned on joint electorate with universal adult suffrage, the party divisions will not be on communal lines but on political and economic basis." And in all conscience, it is the Musalmans—particularly of the Punjab and Bengal—who are more urgently in need of political and economic development than the Hindus, Sikhs, Parsis or Christians. The imperative duty, therefore, of every Muslim to-day is to save his community from ruin at the hands of those who will sell it for the poison of Separate Electorate. The duty at this juncture of other communities is also equally clear and compelling. The Muslim community is being made the pawn in a sinister game. India is sought to be deprived of her freedom on the ground of inter-communal differences. A national understanding is the one thing that is required. It is impossible to deal with communalist Muslims. They will sink or swim with "British sympathy." But the Nationalist Musalman must be accomodated. Welcoming Sit. Chimanlal Setalwad's suggestion we appealed the other day for an understanding between Liberal-minded Hindus—Congressmen and non-Congressmen—and Nationalist Musalmans. We again appeal to Nationalists among Hindus, Sikhs and Parsis to support Doctor Ansari. We are encouraged and gratified by the speech delivered by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya at Poona the other day. It would be the duty, said Panditji "of the Nationalists, Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Parsis and Sikhs to agree between themselves to a just and fair settlement and place that before the Round Table Conference." Panditji was right in suggesting that groups of reactionaries must not be given any further rope. What is of the essence of urgency to-day is a resounding echo to the words uttered by Doctor Ansari at the Calcutta Town Hall on Tuesday. "The Round Table Conference may be packed by people of one view, but our voice is bound to be heard. India cannot come to a decision on the communal issue unless Nationalist Muslims have a share in it. Ours will be the last word on the subject."

OFFICIAL MISREPRESENTATION.

The official report of the Administration of Bihar and Orissa for 1929-30 tries to make out that the province did not make itself very conspicuous in the last civil disobedience campaign. We have not before us just now the necessary figures to refute the official story, but we have reason to believe that the Bihar of Babu Rajendra Prasad has acquitted itself creditably from the people's point of view—and, speaking comparatively, must have been well above the average province. It is possible that much smooth work achieved without noise is mistaken or misrepresented as inactivity. But there are passages even in the report which bear testimony to the efficacy of the people's agitation. The report admits, for instance, that "as a general rule the volunteers had an easy task in preventing the sale of liquor or drugs and an even easier task in preventing the sale of foreign cloth," that "dealers in foreign cloth were without difficulty persuaded to seal up their bales of cloth," and that the "total revenue from Excise failed by over Rs. 3 lakhs in the first month of the campaign." Surely this was not below the average. The report proceeds to state that later "picketing campaign was vigorously continued, and arrests had to be made in large numbers, and that "the movement was, however, always liable to revive when fresh volunteers were forthcoming." This does not look like officials having a quiet time of it. But the most striking feature of the report seems to be representation of facts to suit official theory for abundant illustrations of which one should turn to the leading articles in the "Searchlight" of Patna. Let us take but one instance. Says the report: "Still more serious were the attempts made to intimidate the village police and at one time no less than 130 out of 250 Chaukidars resigned, chiefly owing to most objectionable form of social boycott. It was, therefore, decided to declare the Camp or Ashram to be an unlawful assembly and to seize the building in which it was." But it appears from the "Searchlight" that the sequence of events is inverted to justify the seizure of the Ashram and that the wholesale resignations of Chaukidars was not the cause of the seizure—as the word "therefore" might suggest—but was the result of the seizure as a "protest against and in consequence of the terrorism that followed after it." Apart from the misstatements—which indeed do not surprise us—in so far as there were any shortcomings in the boycott of foreign cloth and liquor in Bihar and Orissa, we are confident they will be made good now.

DANGERS OF DRIFT

The weak and halting apologia, issued in the form of a communique, by the Railway Board to justify its dangerous policy of drift in arriving at a settlement with the All-India Railwaymen's Federation regarding retrenchment, contains one particularly amazing assertion. The Railway Board states: "The allegation that the Government rejected the application for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation is unwarranted and misleading". We should imagine the public had reasonable grounds to believe that the Federation's request for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation was turned down. The request was not suddenly sprung on the Board. It will be recalled that for the last three months it has been repeatedly made by the Federation and no favourable response has come from Government. Mr. Russell's speech at the half-yearly meeting held last week between the Railway Board and the Federation's Executive was couched in a most unsatisfactory vein. It gave no hope to the employees that the suggestions made by their spokesmen would be favourably entertained. Now that the Federation reluctantly announces the possibility of the men being compelled, as a last resource, to take the extreme step of cessation of work, the Railway Board comes out with a communique which states that negotiations are still possible, adds the platitude that "staff retrenchment is only one of the directions in which economies are being effected" and ends with an explanation of the Viceroy's inability to accede to the request of the Federation to meet him in deputation. It appears the Viceroy was greatly pressed for time. Amidst his multifarious social and other duties he could not "at short notice" spare a few minutes to listen to a tale of woe. However, as we have pointed out recently, it is impossible to understand what prevents the Railway Board, except the fetish of prestige, from agreeing to the establishment of a Board of Conciliation as required by law. The Whitley Commission recommends the establishment of such machinery and the Government of India will be well advised to accept this reasonable demand of the Federation, however irksome it may be to their prestige. Issues much more serious than prestige are at stake.

WATCHING INDIA'S CREDIT

Indian public opinion has no doubt that the principal object of the Premier's announcement was the propping up of the 1s.-6d ratio. The "Financial News" of London says: "The Indian Government has still very large resources which it can employ in defence of the rupee, and with the support the Home Government is now prepared to extend, stability of exchange can be assured." The present "large resources" seem to have induced the Premier to say that just at present "no occasion for giving the Government of India financial assistance has arisen". We shall wait and see when the occasion arises and what form the generous assistance takes. But what burning solicitude for India's credit is being displayed by so many Britishers and so often, even when there is no immediate occasion for such exhibition! But that, we suppose, is one of the inevitable responsibilities of the divinely appointed trustees of India.

Trifles

I never attend a marriage party. It may remind me..... well, never mind what it may remind me of. The main point is that I never attend a marriage party.

This, however, does not mean that I do not heartily sym—congratulate Professor Johri of Congress House and lately His Majesty's guest on his happy marriage.

* * * * *

Union of Professors has its trials as well as its compensations. The inevitable arguments, while they are profoundly academic, are, at the same time, ponderous and long-drawn. I mean they do not lead within a reasonable period of time, to the second and final stage—pressing into service broomsticks, pots and pans.

The compensation, however, is that the ultimate resort does not involve anything more—er—spectacular than a rush to book shelves for munitions.

* * * * *

To wind up, I congratulate the happy couple. And I sincerely hope that Mrs. Johri will prove an additional strength to Bombay's "Steel-Frame" when the time comes—

I must apologise to Lord Willingdon. What I mean is: when the time comes for the Government to re-start a campaign for converting the Truce legally into—Peace.

* * * * *

'Je suis partout.'" writes:—

I pass the following on to you for your considered and, if possible, balanced opinion:—

"May I suggest that such crudities in speech as 'female volunteer', 'virgin girl' and other biologico-journalistic terms be avoided by reporters and sub-editors of the Indian Press?

* * * * *

I am not keen on the ultra-polite 'ladies'—it smacks too much of the double-chinned, detestable bourgeois: I prefer the more democratic 'women.' I blush to admit it, but.....er.....I am a bit of a highbrow, don't you know?

* * * * *

No, I don't care for 'girls' It's too frivolous—leave it to the 'country born' as the conceited Anglo-Saxon describes his (or her) 'proteges' and 'protegees' in India.

* * * * *

I say this with due apologies to Mr. Velinkar who recently referred to Sergeant McKenzie's English as an Englishman's English. He meant, of course, British, or better still Imperial British English—a generic term that no legal gentleman could possibly muddle up.

* * * * *

Have you heard, by the way, of the model institute of Madame Becky Sharpe—the Female Training College of Poona? And the 'Native Libraries'?

* * * * *

Probably you haven't, my dear Ignoramus. The 'females' are of our species and the 'natives' are you and I, Poona, I dare-say, still retains the spirit of the Peshwas and the John Company.

THE PATIALA SCHEME.

ITS FALLACIES.

(By Prof. G. R. Abhyanker.)

The Note issued by the ruler of Patiala is so full of contradictory statements and amazing fallacies that they deserve to be exposed in detail. The Note only shows that this Ruler is justifying his "volte face" by most disingenuous arguments and laboured sophistry. But as the Note has evoked a serious controversy, it is necessary to examine it critically. It is pertinent at the outset to bear in mind the attitude of the Indian Princes, as so far displayed by them towards the Federal Scheme. The Princes including the ruler of Patiala, the ruler of Bikaner and his colleagues have absolutely no desire for any democratisation of the Governments in the States and in this there is nothing to choose between Bikaner and Patiala.

DISTRUST OF BRITISH INDIA.

Similarly these rulers feel the greatest distrust about their brethren in British India. They have invented the theory of direct relationship with the Crown and have shown the desire that the Paramount Power should vest for ever in an alien bureaucracy and not in the Swarajya Government of the future. In this also, Patiala and Bikaner are of one mind. Bikaner is talking of his duty to the motherland; Patiala also asserts that he would yield to none in his devotion to India—the motherland. But, in spite of these platitudes, both the Patiala and Bikaner groups have given their consent to divide India into two parts—Indian India under the Viceroy and British India under a Governor-General. Both these groups are endeavouring their best to entrench the autocracy in the Indian States. Both are opposed to the establishment of responsible Government within the limits of the States. These are the several points of agreement between these two rival parties.

BRITAIN'S HOPES.

The only difference in the two groups lies in the fact that the Bikaner group wants to exploit the present occasion to advance its own interests—Patiala group wants to stand still. The Britishers feel that they will have to vacate power in favour of the people in British India, though they are attempting their level best to throw as many obstacles as possible in the way of complete realisation of Swarajya in the near future. The Princes are looked upon as the most conservative element in the body politic and the Britisher hopes that his domination may continue for some time through this conservative or reactionary element. The Princes, of whom Bikaner happens to be the foremost have understood the mentality of the British power and are trying to utilise the present opportunity to get as much power and influence in British India as possible. The British Indians have seen through this game, but owing to sheer helplessness they are submitting to this dictation of the Princes. The British Indians fear that if they do not acquiesce in this position—they would be sufferers in the long run. They think that the domination of the Princes is preferable to the overpowering domination of the foreign power.

THE VOLTE FACE.

Patiala was one of this group till now. But for reasons best known to himself, he has turned round and has exposed his willingness to remain in the blessed condition of subjection under the protecting wings of the Paramount Power. However vehemently Patiala may protest and whatever superficial complaint he may make against the agents and representatives of the Crown, he still wants to remain under the sheltering protection of Paramount Power for all time to come.

WHOSE FAULT?

The first fallacy is about the Paramount Power. Patiala complains that under the Federal Constitution the States stand where they stood all these years. The scheme does not mark any improvement or progress in the legal and political position of States. Now we take the liberty of asking this ruler as to whose fault it is. Some four years before the Federal Scheme was even dreamt, the Indian Princes of whom this ruler of Patiala was the head started the campaign of direct relations with the Crown. This was in view of the attainment of "Swaraj" by the British Indian people. The Princes feared that if the future Swaraj Government inherited all the powers of the present Government of India, the States would come under the control of a Swaraj Government. It was to avoid this catastrophe that this design for the division of paramountcy was planned, hatched and successfully brought into effect by the ruler of Patiala and his colleagues. Dr. Rushbrook Williams, the guide, the friend and the philosopher of this ruler, supported him in this move. Patiala, Bikaner and every member of the States delegation vehemently opposed transfer of authority of the Paramount Power to the Federal Government. This result was demanded by the Princes and they threatened to secede from the R.T.C. if this paramountcy was not so divided.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

We will in this connection ask a pertinent question to this ruler. Is he still willing to allow the paramountcy over the States to remain in the Federal Government? We can assure him without any fear of contradiction that every British Indian and every States subject will lend his support to this proposal. It is Patiala and his then friends who opposed this proposal tooth and nail.

WHAT THEY MISSED.

It may be worth while to note that if the Princes had given their consent to the vesting of paramount authority in the Federal Government, the Princes would have secured all the safeguards they wish in this respect. The Paramount Power has been exercising its authority, as remarked by Patiala, "in a most arbitrary and unreasonable manner at the present time." If the idea of transfering this authority to the Federal Government had received the support of the Princes necessary safeguards would have been devised for regulating the law and procedure for the exercise of residuary powers by the paramount authority and there would have been no room left for the complaints of Patiala and other rulers of his mode of thinking, that "the representatives of the Crown would continue to act in the same arbitrary and unreasonable manner as before." The Indian Princes including the rulers of Bikaner and Patiala have shown a lamentable lack of foresight in insisting on this division of paramountcy. The inevitable consequence of which, is and will be that "paramountcy will remain paramount" as reiterated by the Butler Committee.

ANOTHER FALLACY.

The second fallacy is about the interference by the Federal Executive and Federal Legislature not only in respect of Federal subjects but also in matters outside the scope of the Federal Constitution. This objection is thoroughly untenable. As regards Federal Subjects, such of the States as will join the Federation, will have to surrender their sovereignty over these Federal matters by their own consent. If over and above this, paramountcy had remained in the Federal Government, then there would have been some force in their objection. But since the States for all purposes other than Federal are to be dissociated from the Central Government and are to be under the authority of the Viceroy independent of the Federal Government there is not the slightest possibility of interference either by the Federal Executive or the Legislature into the internal affairs of the States. This objection is purely imaginary without the slightest ground to entertain the same. The future of the States would remain no doubt dark, uncertain and gloomy because they are to remain—and because it is so devoutly wished by the Princes—under a Viceroy and an irresponsible Political Department. If the Princes had consented to come under the Federal Constitution for all purposes, the future of the States would undoubtedly be bright, assured and most promising by reason of their association with the Swaraj Constitution.

THEIR OWN DOING.

They have chosen to remain in the quagmire of stagnation brought about by their being under the control of the Political Department. And for this they have to thank themselves. If, however, they had trusted their own countrymen, trusted the Swaraj" Constitution, the States would have been raised to the status of Self-Governing units and the Princes would have occupied an honourable position under the pledged Federal Constitution.

(Continued.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Pogrom In Greece.

Messrs. Lloyd George and Churchill, who were unsuccessfully determined, about eight years ago, to teach Turkey a salutary lesson on behalf of Greece and their estimable friend M. Venizelos, would not be delighted to hear the latest news from that country. M. Venizelos, who is happily enjoying the Premiership of Greece, as a compensation for the failure of his life work—the "Greater Greece"—finds the task of establishing, shall we say, inter-communal peace, a little difficult. His eloquent and patriotic appeals, says a Reuter cable, have "done nothing to ease the dangerous friction between the Jews of Salonika, and Nationalist Greeks bent on stirring up an anti-Semitic agitation." We do not know whether there were serious "pre-disposing causes," like the Civil Disobedience Movement in India, that might have effectively demoralised the Salonika police, as happened at Cawnpore. But the rioting on June 30 produced serious casualties. 20 were injured, 200 houses burnt down rendering over 200 families homeless. It is a pity that Lord Rothermere and his friends are deeply engrossed in efforts to save the Indian masses. They cannot find time for a divine inspiration to send God's own Englishmen and save the Greeks from themselves. This indifference to a humanitarian duty may or may not constitute a Greek tragedy. But the conclusion from the inter-communal rioting and arson is irresistible that the Turks will be justified in permitting themselves a broad smile.

Briton's Sympathy.

Sir Hubert Carr, addressing the East India Association, referred to the wants of Europeans in India which "were few, but fundamental." He demanded the familiar privileges and then went on to claim that the Briton in India had genuine sympathy with the Indian claim for equality of status with the Dominions. Mr. Sastri made an effective rejoinder and pointed out: "It is impossible to say you are sympathetic to Indian claims for equality and then seek to handicap India in a way in which no Dominion is handicapped." We congratulate Mr. Sastri. But Mr. Sastri must carry these sentiments to St. James Palace—and stand by them.

They Blush.

The police who indulged in lathi charges last year, naturally blush to see such charges on the screen or the stage. It is reported that the Madras Police objected to a scene of a lathi-charge in a Tamil drama entitled "Love of Khaddar" staged in a local theatre. The scene, is is stated, was exhibited twice without anything untoward happening. But, when it was dropped later on account of the police objecting, the audience was indignant and disorderly. Then the audience experienced a genuine police charge—on itself. People should certainly protest against police vagaries in censoring stage shows. But they will find actual work like vigorous picketing of foreign cloth and liquor shops far more rousing than passive witnessing of other men's endurance and heroism.

Restrictions On Gambling.

It is reported that in the next session of the Bombay Legislative Council in Poona, a Bill will be moved so amending the Gambling Act as to protect poor gamblers from wasting their money at the race course. The Bill, it is stated, proposes to make the entrance fee to a race course absolutely prohibitive, both to the poor and the middle classes. If the Bill becomes law and the law can in no way be circumvented by the disappointed gamblers, it will have done a real service to the people. Attempts may also be made to penalise gambling even by the rich and all forms of gambling. Some new forms of gambling are becoming dangerously popular in this city in the guise of games of skill in the so-called recreation parks or variety shows. Both law and public opinion should combine to condemn such insidious kinds of gambling.

Firing Under White Flag?

—:o:—

TRUCE, AS SIR MALCOLM HAILEY OBSERVES IT.

Alleged Abetting Of Taluqdars In Rack-Renting Kisans.

SECRET CIRCULARS IN GUISE OF NEUTRALITY.

—:o:—

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

The reader will recall the allegations published last week against a Zamindar of a village in Unao. This time I have more serious news involving Government officials in the instigation of Zamindars and Taluqdars. Here are copies of two authentic confidential circulars to Zamindars signed by the Deputy Commissioner of Rae-Bareli.

"Confidential

D.O. 12|6.

Deputy Commissioner's Office,
Rae-Bareli, 19-6-31.

My Dear.....,

"It is proposed to prosecute certain agitators of the..... police circle. I shall be obliged if you will kindly give all possible help to.... ...police.

Will you please issue instructions accordingly to your agents managers, Zilcdars, etc?

Any objectionable activities of Congress or Kisan Sabha or any directed either against Government, should be reported at the.....

You should direct your employees to act promptly and energetically and fearlessly in this matter.

Yours Sincerely,"

"D.O. No. 11.

Deputy Commissioner's Office,
Rae-Bareli 19-6-31

My Dear.....,

"I find that the balance outstanding against you on account of 'kharif' arrears and 'rabi' demand excluding Remissions granted by Government is Rs..... This is a very large amount, in view of the special difficulties of the year, I have already allowed you sufficient time. I shall be grateful, if you will kindly pay up at least half of this balance by the end of this month—the rest thereafter as soon as possible.

I have already explained to you how you can expedite your collections of rents". I am prepared to give you all legitimate assistance. If there are any villages in your estate, where collections are at a standstill, not for economic reasons, but on account of the "non-payments of rent propaganda," you should be well advised to institute arrears of rent suit without any delay against a few refractory tenants, i.e., tenants who can pay an appreciable portions of their rents, but do not, and apply for attachment before judgment. If the revenue staff needs police protection in execution of the legal process, it will be given and you can utilize this opportunity and the presence of the revenue staff and the police in the villages to push on your collection.

"This experiment has proved very successful in the estates of those landlords who have followed my advice. But you will have to act promptly. It would also be advisable for you to supervise collection work personally instead of leaving to your employees, who are only too ready to find pretext for their inactivity.

"Please treat this letter as confidential.

Yours Sincerely.

BREACH OF AGREEMENT.

These circulars clearly betray hostility towards the Congress and Kisan Subhas and invite the Taluqdars to strong action against the kisans, promising Government help to them in their measures. We all know what such circulars mean. They imply much more than the words mean. They imply freedom to the addressees to do as they choose.

And why are these circulars confidential? Is there anything for the U.P. Government or the Deputy Commissioner to be ashamed of? Or are they confidential because the circulars are a veiled incitement to violence? In my opinion the circulars constitute a clear breach of the Settlement These circulars explain why the following extraordinary notice was served on Congress workers in that district:

"Order under Section 144, Cr. P.C.

"Whereas it has been made to appear to me that in view of the present agrarian situation and the tension between the Landlords and tenants in this District it is not desirable that you should make any speech or utterance or carry on any propaganda among tenants as it is likely to culminate in disorder. I. S. S. L. Dar, I.S.C., District Magistrate, Rae-Bareli, order you .....under Section 144, Cr. P. Code to abstain for a period of two months from making any speech or utterance or attending any meeting or disseminating any leaflet or collecting subscription or doing anything in writing whatsoever on the present agrarian or political situation in the District in connection with any propaganda directly or indirectly connected with the agrarian, political or labour problems.

"Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 10th Day of June, 1931.

District Magistrate,
Rae-Bareli."

WITHDRAWN CIRCULAR

At the time of writing I have information that this notice has been withdrawn. This notice would have meant complete stoppage of all Congress activities, as if the Government was at war with the Congress. It was a gross and glaring breach of the Settlement. For better or for worse there is at present peace between the Government and the Congress. And the Provincial Governments and District Officials are bound to respect it. If they do not like it, or if they think that the Congress is not playing the game, they should ask the Central Government to denounce the Settlement. I may inform the reader that even with reference to this order so manifestly contrary to the Settlement, I had advised that, till I had the opportunity of approaching the Central Government and the Working Committee had decided, no one should disobey the order. I am glad, therefore, that the U. P. Government have withdrawn the order. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had drawn in forcible terms the attention of the U. P. Government to the order.

POSE OF NEUTRALITY.

This withdrawal should be followed by the withdrawals of the confidential circulars and the policy they adumbrate. When I was in Naini Tal, I was reliably informed that the U. P. Government's policy was not to take trict Officers to observe perfect neutrality between the Zamindars and the kisans. But this policy has evidently been revised as will appear from the following condensed summary of a report before me.

"There has come about, all of a sudden a change for the worse in the situation at Rae-Bareli. During the time of Truce, the Government has attacked the Congress organisation. Its principal workers have been gagged under Section 144, Cr. P.C. The injunctions of this order are so wide and far-reaching that a victim of this section becomes worse than useless for any work of service that Rae-Bareli requires to-day. The President, the Secretary of the District Congress Committee, chief workers of the Tehsils, the active members of the District Congress Committee are all victims of Section 144 at Rae-Bareli. Such an indirect way of suppressing the Congress organisation during the time of Truce is very must resented by the people. Public opinion and our personal inclinations demand an immediate violation of this order. We have, however, respected the Truce-terms, although we feel that by so doing we are being unjustly deprived of our privilege of service to the tenantry at such a critical moment in the agrarian history of the district.

CHANGE OF POLICY.

"This change has been clearly marked since the first week of June when the Deputy Commissioner of the District came back after an interview with Sir Malcolm Hailey. The attitude of sympathy which the District authorities showed towards the tenantry has changed since then into antipathy and to-day Rae-Bareli is witnessing scenes of terrorism on a large scale from one end of the district to the other. The Taluqdars having been assured of Government support, have begun their old barbarous methods of realising rent. Illegal coercive methods are being freely used. To give only a recent case, day before yesterday, a tenant has beeen admitted to the Civil Hospital, Rae-Bareli, who has lost his eye and broken his nasal bone as the result of an organised attack by the Taluqdars' party on the villagers for rent. A pregnant woman was beaten, the other day, till she became unconscious. Her case is before the Court. There is generally a feeling amongst the Taluqdars, that short of breaking the head or bone, they can, with impunity, beat the tenants to any extent, and the Government will connive at it. Taluqdars of..... type who were very harsh before are harsher to-day. They plan regular raids with a dozen or more armed men on villages for realising rent. They abuse, beat and terrorise the kisans. The practices tenant stand in the sun till he collapses, giving a thorough shoe beating in the presence of the whole village are very common yet very humiliating and are creating serious distress amongst the tenants. It is also a common practice, with Taluqdars of this type to seize the property of a kisan and to credit it to his rent without any reference to any court of law. We know of cases where 'bhusa' belonging to a tenant has been taken possession of and carried to the Taluqdar's residence by force, cattle have been similarly dealt with, ornaments on the persons of boys snatched away, children beaten to compel payment of rent by the father.

"The Government have promised the landlords to allow them attachments of property before judgment. The 'Amin' is accompanied by a number of policemen, who are supposed to help the 'Amin' in the execution of a decree if necessity arises, but generally, they are used to terrorise the kisans. In Rae-Bareli district you will find several hundred such cases in each division.

"The Government have also promised the landlords full support if they run in village Congress workers under Section 107 or any other section. The landlords have been definitely told that in case they cannot secure good evidence ordinary witnesses will serve the purpose under the present contingency. A large number of such cases have, therefore, been suddenly filed and a larger number will be filed soon. In a fortnight's time, therefore, we will find the Congress organisation completely broken down in the District of Rae-Bareli, lathi-charges are becoming common."

I have omitted some painful details of this painful story of a broken Pact.

WORKING COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER.

To complete the picture, I may mention that I have seen copies of notices served, perhaps, by the thousand, on kisans warning them that they will incur the liability to prosecution, if they had dealings with particular Congressmen.

And all this after the descent of the Deputy Commissioner from Naini Tal whereto he had been summoned to see H. E. the Governor! I hope that there is no connection between the studied terrorism which the foregoing narrative proves and th Naini Tal visit. Be that as it may, there should be no haste on the part of Congressmen; there should be no breaches of orders till the Working Committee has considered the situation. It meets on the 7th instant and will consider the extraordinary situation that is developing in several Provinces.

VOLUNTEERS REMOVED TO UNKNOWN DESTINATION !

Morvi Satyagraha Campaign Gathers Strength

(From Our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN Camp, July2.

The volunteers were arrested in Morvi and kept in horse stables during the day. In the evening ten who were asked to come to court. They were taken in a motor and left at Halvad in Dhrangadra State. Four of these including three ladies reached Wadhwan on Tuesday night. It is believed that the others are left far away in the desert or are in custody. Till the time of wiring nothing is known definitely about them. The War Councils is sending to Morvi more batches tomorrow. A strong appeal for volunteers has been issued. The movement is afoot for convening Kathiawar leaders and workers at Ranpur under the auspices of the States Peoples Conference.

POONA HOUSE RAIDS AND MANY ARRESTS

Some Guns Stolen

POONA, July 2.

A sensation was caused yesterday in Poona City when the police under tse supervision of Mr. Stuart, District Superintendent, raided some houses and arrested a number of persons. It appears that on the 28th of May two rifles were stolen from a House in the Poona City, while the police were busy with Muharram bandobust.

ARRESTED AT KOLHAPUR.

On June 10th there was another theft of fire arms and a double barrelled gun. It is reported that the three persons who were concerned in this offence, having got scent that the police were watching their movements, ran away to Kolhapur where it appears they behaved in such a suspicious manner that the Kolhapur Police arrested them and found in their possession house-breaking implements

These suspects were remanded for enquiry to Poona where they produced two missing rifles and the double barrelled gun from a house in Shanwarpeth.

It is reported that certain alleged confederates have also been arrested in this connection.—A. P.

PRINCES AND PATIALA PATTANI SCHEME

Nawab Of Sachin's Statement

His Highness the Nawab Sahib of Sachin has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"I have been greatly concerned to read the highly misleading report of yesterday's meeting of the Princes and Ministers which has appeared in certain section of the Press. It is hardly in accord with the ethics of journalism that such grossly inaccurate statements should be published and circulated to damage one school of thought or the other. I was personally present at the meeting, and I most emphatically assert that the report published in the Press does not correctly represent the views expressed by His Highness of Patiala. All that His Highness said was that he was not opposed to the principle of federation as it is understood in common parlance but he was strongly opposed to the federal scheme as outlined in the report of the Sankey Committee.

The terms of reference of the Committee appointed at yesterday's meeting have also been misrepresented. The Committee has been appointed to examine and report on the comparative merits of the two schemes viz., the Patiala-Pattani scheme and the proposed Federal scheme. It is equally misleading to say that the Patiala Scheme secured no support at the meeting as several Princes, including myself, are fully prepared to lend our wholehearted support to it. The very fact that the Patiala scheme had to be sent to a Special Committee clearly indicates that the scheme did command considerable support at yesterday's meeting."

CONGRESS WORK IN VILLAGES

F. C. Dealers Give Pledge

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BROACH, July 1.

Dr. Chandulal accompanied by Sjt. Ravishanker visited Zanor, Samlod and Kavittia during this week. Meetings were held in every village and the villagers were asked to carry on the constructive programme of the Congress. Dr. Chandulal discussed various intricate problems regarding confiscated lands with the villagers. Foreign cloth and gave him promised not to import foreign cloth.

Sjt. Pranlal Choksi a well-known figure in moderate circles died on 23rd June. He was the village Munsiff, Hon. Magistrate and the president of the Choksi Mandal.

MILLION ENTHUSIASTS GO WILD WITH GLEE

LONDON, July 2.

New York.—A million enthusiasts went wild with glee on Rooseveltfield and broke through police cordon and carried the airmen shoulder-high. The field became a bedlam and there were many fistfights while the police were restoring order. Official welcome is being held later.

The actual flying time is four days. ten hours. eight minutes.—Reuter.

CONVICTS ESCAPE FROM MULTAN JAIL, OUT ARE REARRESTED

LAHORE, July 2.

Hari Singh, Charan Singh and Sodagar Singh, three dangerous convicts undergoing long terms of imprisonments on charges of dacoity, managed to escape from the new Central Jail, Multan, by breaking their fetters on iron bars of the gate and scaling the wall.

A party under Major Fazlidin, Superintendent of Jail, followed the tracks with the result that at a distance of about ten or twelve miles all the three prisoners were arrested and brought back to the new Central Jail.—A. P.

Disturbance At Public Meeting

CALCUTTA, July 1.

Devanandan Dikshit who was responsible for disturbing the public meeting at Halliday Park the other day reappeared this afternoon at a gathering in the same place with the object of discussing the Burma situation.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta who presided was constantly interrupted and at one stage stones and soda-water bottles were thrown at the audience both from inside and outside the Park. Further inrush was prevented by the Police who were watching the situation. The meeting was addressed among others by Mr. Sen Gupta who said that the disturbances in Burma had their origin in the Government's present policy. At the end of the proceedings and before the whole crowd dispersed Dikshit was mobbed and injured.—A. P.

FATAL AFFRAY BETWEEN FATHER AND SON

ALL OVER RS. 10

2 Persons Killed

MADRAS, July 2.

A Kumbakonam correspondent reports a fatal affray in a village near Nachiarkoil resulting in two persons being killed and nine others injured.

It appears that a quarrel arose between a father and son over the later having spent Rs. 10. Some neighbours attempted to pacify them but failed.

The dispute quickly developed into a fight. there being seven combatants on one side and four on the other, with the result that two were killed and the rest injured. Police immediately arrived on the scene and arrested the nine persons.—A. P.

POLICE WANT FRONTIER REGULATIONS

EPSHAWAR, July 2.

Retention of Frontier Regulations was necessitated by peculiar frontier conditions, declared Mr. Adams. the Inspector General of Police in his evidence before the Frontier Regulations Committee to-day. The jirga system, he added. was based on public opinion and had public support. The jirgar had so far been a success. Witness did not suggest improvements.—A. P.

POLICE SEIZE 400 COPIES OF BOOKS IN BENARES

BENARES, July 2.

The police searched the house of Mr. Sitaram Shastri, Secretary, Local Naujavan Bharat Sabha, and seized about 400 copies of "The Aims and Objects of the Society." Shri Ramkrishna Press was also searched simultaneously but it is stated that nothing incriminating was found there.—A. P.

TRAVANCORE MAHARAJAH RETURNS HOME

TRIVANDRUM, July 2.

Having completed his administrative training in Mysore and British India, the Maharaja of Travancore returned to capital from Bangalore at noon today and was accorded an enthusiastic reception.—A.P.

Sir Stanley Jackson To Visit Simla

CALCUTTA, July 1.

Sir Stanley Jackson accompanied by the Hon'ble Lady Jackson will leave Calcutta for Simla on July 4. He is expected to return to Headquarters on July 11.—A. P.

SIR B. N. MITRA ASSUMES HIGH COMMISSIONERSHIP

Sir Atul Chatterjee Leaves For Scotland

LONDON, July 1.

No formal ceremony marked Sir Bhupendranath Mitra's assumption of High Commissionership. The Chief officers of India House were introduced to him, when he took charge in the morning. Having handed over the charge, Sir Atul Chatterjee left for Scotland to receive the Honorary degree of LL.D. of the Edinburgh University.—Reuter.

(Continued from colmn 7.)

149/302 has been referred to the High Court.

JAILED FOR 3 YEARS

Hasha Balu Khar Patil, Vithya Ambaji Narangikar and Maya Kanya Patil are the other three persons who have been sentenced to three years hard labour and Ambaji Soma is a villager who was charged with murder and has been acquitted.

THREE POWLE BROTHER'S

Antaji Mahadev Powle, Meghnath Balaji Powle and Sakharam Keshav Powle, are the three members of the Powle Committee of Chirner and all of them have been fined Rs. 100 each. They are all Congressmen from that village and according to the prosecution helped the Satyagraha movement. The last of them was responsible for saving Mr. Patil Police Inspector's life on the day of Satyagraha and it was at his house in Chirner that Mr. Patil and Ranger Alekar were medically treated and given food and refreshment.

AMBULANCE WORKER

Narayan Dhondu Khare was the Congress volunteer who did Ambulance work on the Satyagraha day. He was the man to carry the news of Mr. Patil slapping the Satpagrahis to the crowd down below the hill and also complaining to the Mamlatdar Mr. Joshi. He was also one of those who did all that they could to pacify the excited crowd and to preserve order.

Judge Sanjana Disagrees With Jury

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(Continued from page 1)

Under the fourth count accused Nos. 1, 2, 6, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 were charged under Section 332 for causing hurt to a public servants viz. Inspector Patil. On the same count accused Nos. 15 and 28 were charged for causing hurt to Shiva Patil and accused No. 2 was charged with causing hurt to constable Vithu Babu Ghosalkar. The Judge held that all the accused under that charge were not guilty and acquitted them on that count.

NOT AN UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

Referring to the charge of forming unlawful assembly the Judge said that Satyagraha as practised was peaceful and agreeing with the Jury acquitted all the accused on that charge.

Proceeding he held that after the return of the official party from the hill on the Maidan a section of the crowd indulged in shouting and throwing stones and sticks and as a result 14 constables and four other officials were injured including two who were grievously hurt. He held all those who took part in the turbulant proceedings at the first stage guilty under Section 147 as well as Section 149/332.

"HAMMERING POLICEMEN TO DEATH."

Further the Judge held that after opening of the fire a section of the crowd pursued the constables with the object of hammering them to death and one after the other killed the Round Guard Shevde and the three constables Tavte, Kadam and Savant. He held all those who took part in that second stage guilty under Section 149/302.

CASE REFERRED TO HIGH COURT.

As regards the last stage the evidence was against six of the accused namely accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 who were charged with committing murder. The evidence against accused No. 7, was too meagre and discrepent to be accepted and about No. 1, it was possible to entertain reasonable doubt. As regards the evidence against accused Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5 there was no reason to disbelieve it. He, therefore, disagreed with the verdict of the Jury on Section 149/302 and said that he was clearly of opinion that in the ends of justice it was necessary to submit the case to the High Court under Section 307 Cr. P. C.

As regards the charge of rioting the Judge held accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 15, 16 and 47 took part in rioting and differing from the Assessors held the accused guilty under Section 147 but as there was not sufficient evidence to show that they were armed with deadly weapon he held that they were not guilty under Section 148.

FINED RS. 100 EACH.

Judge ing on those findings the ders. passed the following sentenced der Sec 11, 17, 31 and u tion of No. 31 to pay a fi Rs. 100 each or in default months' rigorous imprisonment.

Accused No. 31 Khare, the Congress volunteer was fined Rs. 200 or in default six months' R. I.

Nos. 30, 34 and 45 were sentenced under Section 379 to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default three months' R. I.

Nos. 30, 39 and 43 were also sentenced under Section 224 to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default three months' R. I.

In awarding these sentences the Judge said he had taken into consideration the period that the accused had spent in jail as undertrial prisoners.

3 YEARS" HARD LABOUR.

Accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 15, 16, and 47 were charged under Sections 147 and 149/332. The Judge sentenced Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 to two years' R. I. on the first charge and to three years' R. I. on the second charge the sentences to run concurrently. He sentenced accused No. 15 to 18 months' R. I. on each charge the sentences to run concurrently and the remaining three accused Nos. 12, 16 and 47 to six months' R. I. on each count the sentences to run concurrently.

He submitted under Section 307 Cr. P.C. the case of accused Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, on the charge under Section 149/302 to the High Court.

GANDHI-IRWIN AGREEMENT.

Concluding his Judgment the Judge observed that he had not taken into consideration the agreement between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin for the simple reason that it was not a statutory enactment and therefore he could not take any judicial notice of it. It was wholly for the Government to do interprete and apply it. But for what it is worth I may state here that the offences under Sections, 109/379, 379 and 224 for which I have punished accused Nos. 8, 11, 17, 31, 46 30 and 34 to 45 they were wholly non-violent involving no use of force against Government Servants engaged in the discharge of their duties."

As regards the accused Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5 whose case he referred to the High Court he held the evidence of their having committed murders directly not to have been wholly free from some uncertainty. Agreeing therefore with the Jury he did not hold them as well as Nos. 1 and 7 guilty of the charge of murder under Section 302 under the fifth count. But being of opinion that they were guilty under Section 149/302 he referred their case to th High Court "on that charge only."

As many of the acused did not know English the clerk of the Court explained the sentences to them in Marathi. All of them including those who were awarded severe sentences received them with perfect calm and equanimity.

Many of the accused who came out of the Dock after a protracted trial of nearly nine months were greeted by their friends and admirers who had thronged outside the Court room. Mr. Vedak, the pleader of Panvel and a Congress leader, and Messrs. Gupte and Bedekar were the recepients of greetings and congratulations by Mr. Nariman and a host of others.

Who's Who In Chirner Accused

VETERAN CONGRESSMAN

Mr. K. G. Gupte is a landlord and a Congress leader of Panvel, according to his own statement before the court and Jury owing to preoccupations he found little time to devote to Congress work. But it is accepted that he was one of the pillars of the Congress movement in that taluka. His young son Master Prabhakar Gupte was the "Dictator" of Panvel when the Congress Committee was declared illegal and was known as the "Gandhi" of Panvel. Mr. Gupte the accused in the case, was once referred to as "Father of Mahatma Gandhi" by Mr. A. V. Chitre, the Public Prosecutor, who conducted the case in the lower court at Panvel. Mr. Gupte's daughter Vimala Gupte also took keen interest in the Satyagraha movement and was present at the Chirner Satyagraha as the Captain of the Desh Sevikas.

Mr. Gupte has been let off with a fine of Rs. 100 only and his conduct on the day of Satyagraha was declared to be extremely praiseworthy by the Judge in his address to the Jury. The Judge also held that it was mainly due to the efforts of the Congressmen like Mr. Gupte and others that Inspector Patil and other officials were saved from mob fury and if the Congressmen had not risked their lives Inspector Patil and Ranger Alekar would not have lived to tell the story of that day's incidents.

YOUNG LAW STUDENT

Mr. T. N. Bedekar is a young very graduate of the Bombay wealthy landlord and a son village in the Panvel ta of Apte.de has also been fined Rs. 100 for abetting the crime of committing theft of forest property. He was not present at the Chirner Satyagraha but had delivered several speeches prior to the Satyagraha which the Judge held as incitement to villagers to offer Satyagraha. He was an active member of the Congress—a Secretary of the Panvel Taluka Congress Committee' According to his statement in the court he had nothing to do with the Forest Satyagraha movement, and in the speeches that he delivered he spoke on other topics relating to the Congress programme.

CONGRESS LEADER NOT PRESENT ON OCCASION

Mr. V. M. Vedak, is the only Congress leader among the accused who has been acquitted on all the charges against him. He was alleged to have visited the village Dihoda on the morning of September 25, the day of Satyagraha and asked the villagers to join it but the Judge did not believe the evidence. He is a prominent Congress worker of the Panvel Taluka and wields great influence on the public.

A CHIRNER VILLAGER

Laxman Chavji Naragikar is a villager from Chirner. He was charged with murder. The Judge acquitted him on that charge but sentenced him to three years R.I. on another count. He was said to have helped the Satyagraha leaders and was according to the prosecution story one of the two persons whose instructions the villagers were asked to carry out.

Tukaram Vithal Mokal, is another villager from Chirner who has been given three years hard labour and whose case under Sec.

(Continued in colmn 5).

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

RENEWAL OF BUYING AFTER TEMPORARY LULL

Confidence In Higher Prices Increasing

Bombay, July 2.

Uncertainty created in the negotiations between Paris and America, resulted in a temporary bill in cotton markets. Several operators liquidated their purchases and abitious bears sold. But yesterday the market suddenly changed its complexion and now feeling in favour of higher prices of cotton is increasing. Professional operators are buying freely and shorts are covering. Improved demand for cotton goods is also helping the recovery and it looks as if further advances are in store.

The progress of the growing crop is satisfactory and Messrs. A. Norden & Co., estimate the condition at 69.6 per cent of normal. Last month their estimate was 68.4 per cent, which was the lowest during the past five seasons as per their own figures for that period. Thus in the month of june crop condition has improved by 1.2 per cent. It is new time for private reports and in the course of the week, we will have several private estimates of crop, acreage and condition.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market declined at the opening on lower Liverpool advices, but rallied later on strength of Wall-Street and covering by shorts. Prices opened at a decline of 4 points and a further fall of 3 points was recorded soon after the opening on scattered selling. This level proved to be the lowest for the day as there was persistent buying throughout the day and prices recovered 30 points from the lowest level. The market closed at a net rise of 23 to 24 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 21 points to 10.15c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled firm and closed at a rise of 22 to 20 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 21 points to 9.95c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 6 to 7 points. Business was small without outstanding future. Market appears to be marking time awaiting developments of Franco-American situation. Later on trade calling and also professional shorts covering steadied the market. The market closed irregular at a declone of 2 points to a rise of 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 3 points to 5.40 and sales amounted 5000 bales.

East Indian Cotton futures closed at a rise of 1 to 2 points and Egyptian Sakels advanced 16 to 10 points.

The Alexandria Cotton Market was firm and closed at a rise of 43 points.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

The weekly report states that temperatures have averaged much above normal in the northern and eastern belt, moderately above normal in the south. The rainfall has been of a local character. In TEXAS the condition of the crop is generally very good and the plants healthy. In OKLAHOMA conditions have mostly been favourable, while in ARKANSAS some beneficial showers have fallen.

SECURE PROFITS.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state:—

Notwithstanding fairly favourable crop reports, prices improved in anticipation of an agreement with France over debt moratorium. France has not yet finally accepted but the sympathetic attitude of America is expected to bring about a final settlement in to-day's Paris conversations. Apart from politics, trade shows more keenness to accumulate cotton around 10 Cents for new crop in consequence of the expansion in cotton-goods demand. The Farm Board has adopted a sphinx-like attitude with regard to its holdings but the general expectation is that it is unlikely to unload its holdings with a huge loss of 7 Cents per lb., until the size of next crop is known. Should there be a settlement with France to-day, the psychological effect may carry prices around 11 Cents for October New York but we prefer to realise profit at this level.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 10.37 plus. 24 lowest 10.04—09.

N. Y. December Highest 10.62 (close) lowest 10.30 (10.07 a.m.)

Messrs. Drennan & Co., have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York, cable:—

Cotton. Sentiment throughout the trade is inclined towards better political outlook, better financial outlook.

United States Government Weekly weather report fairly favourable, nevertheless we prefer the buying side for the time being.

Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk & Co. Liverpool, cable:—

Cotton. More confident feeling of result Paris conversations.

Wheat. Good rains reported Canada.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

12.24 p.m.:—Between midnight and daylight scattered showers in Alabama; warm.

3.35 p.m.:—New York market advanced on short covering and in sympathy with Stock Exchange.

Weekly Government Weather Report:—Generally favourable; progress is good but plants are small.

Reuter's cable:—New York market early declined on lower Liverpool advices, but rallied later on strength of Wall-Street and covering by shorts.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal to 5.74.

Broach A/M. (expected) Rs. 205/- equal to 4.65.

Difference 109 pts. equal Rs. 48/-.

New York May (Closed) 11.11 equal 5.55.

Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 205/- equal to 4.65.

Difference 90 pts. equal to Rs. 40/.

Liverpool-New York (At Liverpool close) Oct. 58, May 38 (American points).

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 1.

October	10.36 plus.	23
December	10.61 ,,	24
January	10.71 ,,	23
March	10.90 ,,	24
May	11.11 ,,	24
Middling Spot	10.15 ,,	20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 1.

July	9.98 plus.	22
October	10.35 ,,	20
Middling Spot	9.95 ,,	21

New York, July 1.

New York. 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	10.13
January	unquoted.
March	10.66

New York. Noon Call.—

October	10.11
January	10.47
March	10.65

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 1.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 2,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 2,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 10,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 1.

	Opening	Closing.	
July	5.22	5.27 plus	02
August		5.30 ,,	01
September		5.33 ,,	01
October	5.32	5.36 ,,	01
November		5.39 ,,	02
December		5.43 ,,	02
January	5.42	5.46 ,,	01
February		5.50 ,,	01
March		5.54—	
April		5.58—	
May		5.62—	
June		5.65—	
July		5.68 ,,	
Middling Spot		5.40 /	—.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 1.

Estimated Spot Sales 5,000 bales
Sales for Export 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 1.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.31
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.46
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.61
Oomra, Good	3.74
Oomra, Fully Good	3.89
Oomra, Fine	4.04
Bengal, Good	3.59
Bengal, Fully Good	3.69
Bengal, Fine	3.79
Scinde, Fully Good	3.69
Scinde, Fine	3.79
Scinde, Superfine	3.89

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 1.

Sakellaridis.—	
July	8.19
September	8.35
October	8.46
November	8.48
January	8.63
March	8.78
May	8.91
F.G.F., Spot	8.35

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	Bombay, July 2:	
F. P. Bales.	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date	8819000	8600000
Receipts Yesterday 1-7-31	2000	5000
Exports to date 1-7-31	6620000	6672000
Stock at Ports 26-6-31	3066000	1680000
Stock Interior Towns 26-6-31	911000	665000
Stock Loverpool 26-6-31	1047000	656000
Visible Supply 26-6-31	5818000	3337000
Quantity in Sight 26-6-31	12987000	13830000
Quantity out of Sight 26-6-31	10241000	12210000

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, July 2.

Our market is still inclined towards lower prices and absence of buying clearly indicates that operators are not in favour of a rise. To-day there was increased profit-taking and both commission Houses and Japanese firms were sellers. It is rumoured that France will not agree to the proposal of moratorium. Broach A./M. opened at Rs. 205 and declined to Rs. 203 on general selling.

Liverpool was due to open at a rise of 11 points but it opened 8 points higher. Later on Liverpool cables were steady and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J./A.	184
Broach A./M.	203
Oomra July	170
Oomra D.J.	174
Bengal July	148
Bengal D./J.	152

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 2.

July	141.60+4.40
October	138.00+4.10
January	137.70+5.20

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 2.

100 P. R. Vakharia Antol: 184 3/4
83 Bombay & Co. Pachora 169 1/2
54 Bussan & Co. Sailu 170
65 Do. Parohani 170
49 Do. Sailu 172
155 Do. Barwaha 178
51 Do. Chandur 175
100 Do. Sindhkheda 174
109 A. Damodar Karanja 176 1/2
55 Bombay & Co. Nimbahera 171
200 Breul & Co. Dhuri 155
200 Birla Bros. Khurja 155
100 Do. Manavadar 185 1/2
50 Dawn Mill Sailu 167
124 Japan Cotton Nandura 171
99 B. Karshandas Arvi 182
69 G. G. Kesha & Co. Sailu 173½

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 2.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	494	320,348
Central India	677	327,832
Barsi & Nagar	112	165,015
Hyderabad-Gaorani	44	83,982
Berar	255	579,306
Central Provinces	179	367,924
Total Gomras	1,761	1,844,415
Dholera	1,931	257,294
N.-W. Provinces	204	90,124
Rajputana	393	49,357
Sind-Punjab	1,597	117,712
Broach	323	297,061
Compta & Dharwar	948	79,153
Westerns-Northerns	555	39,447
Cocoanada		24
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	204	37,4982
Persian		452
American		125,326
Egyptian & African	2	291,906
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		378
Total	7,918	3,230,131

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 2.

1st Sept. to 25th June.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	2,072	551,473
Japan & China	6,207	1,568,803
Coast Ports		20,887
Up-country by Rail		192,551
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		27,011
Total	8,279	2,360,325

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 2.

	Bales.
Khandesh	494
Central India	677
BarsiNugger	112
Hyderabad-Gaorani	44
Berar	255
Central Provinces	179
Dholera	1,931
N.-W. Provinces	204
Rajputana	393
Sind-Punjab	1,597
Broach	323
Compta-Dharwar	948
Westerns-Northerns	555
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	204
East Africans	2
Cotton	7,918
	Cwts.
Wheat	3,744
Linseed	3,506
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	131
Gingellyseeds	713
Groundnuts	22,599
	Tons.
Coal	54

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, July 2.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	21	3	9
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	4	0
Mint Gold 2nd ,,	21	4	3
Silver Ready	44	10	0
Silver 1s. Settlement	44	9	0
Silver 2nd ,,	44	6	0

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown.

Bombay, July 2.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 377/ per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/ per case of 64 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 64/ per ton.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

—:o:—

FIRM OPENING FOLLOWED BY INCREASED SELLING PRESSURE

Rumours About Franco-American Negotiations

Bombay, July 2.

The share market opened firm in sympathy with higher cotton quotations. There was some buying at the opening rates and a small rise was added to the opening level. However this firmness was not maintained owing to various rumours about the weakdown of Franco-American negotiations. It is too early to predict any result as several countries have supported American move. It appears that France is trying to get as much advantage as possible because it is ultimately in its own interest to give time for the payments of War debts. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 688/12 and after improving to Rs. 690/ declined to Rs. 685/10 Fazal shares opened at Rs. 362/8 and after improving to Rs. 364/6 declined to Rs. 357/8. Tata Steel Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 23/12 and after hardening to Rs. 24/4, receded to Rs. 23/12 by the close. Imperial Bank shares ruled weak on expectations of smaller dividends.

In the Gilt Edged market, 3-1/2 per cent paper opened at Rs. 60/2/6 and advanced to Rs. 60/7/6 on broadening and operators are buying in the hope of higher prices. active buying. The demand is

—:o:—

MILLS

Bombay, July 2.

100 Ahm. Advance	275
50 Apollo	1-8
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95
250 Bombay Dyeing	685
250 Bradbury P.	120
250 Bradbury	120
100 Century	237-8
500 Central India P.	427-8
100 Central India	353-11
100 Colaba	97-8
100 Coorla	137-8
100 Crescent	63.12
250 Currim.	80
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	35
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-4-9
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	4
250 Fazulbhoy	357-8
100 Finlay	72-8
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	102-8
1600 Hindustan	1305
100 Indore-Malwa	351-4
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kasturchand	9
100 Khatau	83.12
100 Kohinoor	133.12
250 Laxmi	840
100 Madhowji	22-8
250 Madras United	260
100 Jamshed Pref.	3-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	25
1000 Morarji	480
50 Mysore	105
200 New Great P.	130
100 New Great	136-4
100 New City	49-6
250 Pabani	128.12
250 Pearl	222-8
100 Phoenix	275-0
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	6-0
1000 Sholapur	1675
250 Simplex	66-4
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	283.12
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	20
500 Vishnu P.	677-8
500 Vishnu	1312-8
1000 Western	700

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	68-4
50-25 Central	14.7

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 2.

Bombay Dyeing 688; 89; 84; 85
Century 238; 40; 37
Colaba 97
Crescent 63
Fazul 362; 57; 56; 57
Indore N. 351
Madhowji N. 22
Nagpur 352; 56; 53
New Great 136; 38; 36
Pearl 225; 27; 22
Simplex 65-10; 67; 66
Swadeshi 285; 87; 85; 83
Burma 403; 10; 4; 6; 5
Hydro 106.14; 6
Tram 107-8; 7-13; 7-8
Deff. 277
Ord. 23-10; 24-2; 23-12; 24-2; 24
Bundi 13-2
Indian 153; 56
Katni Ord. 160; 61; 60
Alcock 216; 15; 16

£10—5 Eastern 66
500 Imperial 1022-8
500-125 Imperial Contr. 258-12
100-50 India 80-4
5 Union 3-4-0

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	13-2
70 Gwalior	87-8
250 Indian	158-4
100 Katni 1st P.	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	106.4
40 Katni Df.	640
100 Katni	160
10 Punjab P.	6-8
10 Punjab	7-4
100 Sahabad	140.8

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P	8-0
15 Jupiter	6.8
15 New India	15-10
200-100 Oriental	1685.0
10 Vulcan	5-14

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	111.4
1000 Andhra Val. P.	970
1000 Andhra Val.	547-8
50 Bombay Tram P.	65-8
50 Bom. Tram	107-8
100 Tata Hydro P.	102-8
100 Tata Hydro	100.4
1000 Tata Power P.	1052-8
100 Tata Power	403.12

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Pramji	800
100 Amritsar Patti	102-8
100 Central Province	71.8
100 Dhor Barramati	89
100 Gujrat	44
90 Mandra Bhon	60-0
500 Tapti Valley	567-8

MINING.

10 Central India	8
10 Shivrajpur	11-10
150 Tata Steel I P.	117-8
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	43-8
50 Tata Steel D.	277-8
75 Tata Steel	24

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	216.4
250 Bom. Steam P.	200
250 Bom. Steam	186-4
50 Bom. Telephone	40-4
8s. Bri. B. Petrol	2-9-6
125 Bom. Burma Old	405-10
50 Bom. Burma New	142.8
100 Ind. Bleaching	135-0
15 Seindia	6-1
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	60-5-0
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	109

TENDENCY OF COTTON PRICES IS UPWARD

—:o:—

Improvement In Cloth Demand

RAPID REDUCTION IN BOMBAY STOCK IS IMMINENT

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. in their report issued to-day state that we have had fluctuating markets during the week but the tendency has been upward. The outlook generally is more hopeful. All European countries with the exception of France have accepted President Hoover's proposals. Negotiations are now going on between France and the U. S. A. and it is expected a satisfactory agreement will shortly be reached. We are advised by cable that there has been a large increase in the cloth demand in America and a moderate improvement is reported in most other countries.

The weekly weather report states that the condition of the growing crop is fairly satisfactory, but anxiety is being felt about the excessive teperatures now being experienced. Should the present weather continue the condition of the crop will deteriorate.

The market now awaits the publication next Wednesday of the first acreage estimate. Private estimates are around 4- million acres, but as the figure to be published includes whatever abandonment has taken place prior to 1st July, we are inclined to look for a figure smaller than that mentioned above.

There is a much more hopeful feeling in all markets, and with this change in sentiment we recommend purchases in all easy markets, for moderate profits.

The local market has not fully followed the advance in America, and over the week local quotations are Rs. 3 lower to Rs. 3 higher. The position here has been complicated by the large interest which was open in options on J/August Broach. These have now been liquidated and as Indian cotton is now on quite a favourable buying parity more interest is being taken by Exporters. Mills have again been adopting a waiting attitude, but now that the Monsoon has commenced and is developing very satisfactorily there should be a better demand for cloth. Indian staple cotton is now cheap and as the supply is sub-normal we advise our Mill friends to lose no time in securing supplies.

With very little foreign cotton pointing to Bombay and supplies in the interior nearly exhausted arrivals are very small. The offtake is good and a rapid reduction in our local stock is imminent. Purchases of Indian cotton appear to us to be a good proposition.

BOMBARDED!

Juvenol Nagar has been bombarded! Thousands of little lives must be saved! Rs. 1,000/- prize must be won! Bulletins from Bombarded Town will issue for 14 successive days and be published in this paper, commencing 5th July. Read them closely; copy them legibly and send them safely to nine of your best friends. One of them may have the key to win the Rs. 1,000/- and to furnish it to you. At any rate, all of them will save over a thousand lives.

MONEY MARKETS.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 2.

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 15th July.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 15th August.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 15/16 to Mid. July.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 29/32 Mid-July Mid.August.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 7/8 Mid.Aug. Mid-Sept.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278 1/4
Banks Selling T T 278
Banks Buying T T 277 1/4

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 914.
Banks Buying D D 927.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 936.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 3/8.
Banks Buying 60 days 135 1/2.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 71 5/8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 90 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156-1/4.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4.

New York/London 4.86 3/8 1st inst.
ShanghaiLondon Closed 2nd inst.
Japan/London 2/0 11/32 1st inst.
London/Paris 124.25 1st inst.
London/Belgium 34.90 1st inst.
London/Switzerland 25.12 1st inst.
London/Italy 92.90 1st ulto.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4.4-9 7/8 30th ulto. £4-4.11 1st inst.
Silver London-Ready 13 1/2 30th ulto. 13 9/16 1st inst.
Silver London Forward 13 1/2 30th ulto. 13 9/16 1st inst
Silver New York Ready 29 3/8 30th ulto. 29 3/8 1st inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 1/32 p.c. 30th ulto. 1 15/16 p.c. 1st inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 1/8 p.c. 30th ulto. 2 3/16 p.c. 1st inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter-Bank Call 4-1/4 per cent.
3 Mos. 4-1/4 per cent.
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, July 2.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

July s.4/1 1/8d. down 3/4.
Oct. s.3/8d. down 3/4d.
Dec. s.4/4 3/8d. down 1d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

July doll. 55-7/8 down 1-7/8.
Sept. doll. 57-3/8 down 2-1/4.
Dec. doll 61.7/8 down 2-1/4.

LONDON LINSEED.

July £9.2.6 up sh. 6/6d.
Market quiet.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Aug. 11.45 unchanged.
Sept. 11.57 down 3.
Market steady.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.

July/Aug. Sh. 16/9d. down 3d.
Sept/Dec. Sh. 17/4 1/2d. down 3d.
Market quiet.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

Sept. 138 up 3.
Dec. 147 up 3.
March 152 up 2.
Market firm.
Wheat Cable:—(Chicago).

"Prices declined on favourable weather in the North-west. Commission Houses selling, larger interior receipts and disappointing on side demand. Closed easy".

"Wheat good rains Canada reported."

"Farm Board agree sell only 98631 bushels Wheat monthly during next year exclusive pending export contracts."

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Sole Agents:—
G. SHEWAKRAM & CO.,
Bunder Road, KARACHI.

CONGRESS WORK IN

DR. CHANDULAL'S

(From Our Correspondent)

BROACH, June

Dr. Chandulal Desai, Sjt. Ravishankar Bhatt, Secry. Taluka Samiti and other Congress workers addressed a meeting at Jhanor on June 27, where people from the adjoining villages had come. Dr. Chandulal made a long speech on the triple programme of the Congress and asked the people not to sleep during the Truce.

Next morning, the cloth dealers of the town were called together and they unanimously agreed not to purchase foreign cloth henceforward and to invite the Congress to seal up their goods after three months.

The party proceeded to Shamlod, where Dr. Chandulal again explained why foreign cloth should be immediately [illegible] with and how he meant to open centres for Congress work. At Dabholi a large meeting was held where people had come in processions with the Vanar Senas of their respective villages to attend the meeting. They all were very glad to see their popular leader after his release from jail. All the members of the party spoke on the work before the people and how they could help the Congress work during the days of Truce. After the meeting was over, the workers from different villages had an informal discussion with Dr. Chandulal, and invited him to their villages.

Late in the evening, another meeting was held at Kavitha, where special emphasis was put on unity among different parties in the village and an appeal was made to the elder workers to give a courageous lead to the youths of the village.

During the tour members were enrolled for the Congress and Dr. Chandulal promised to open hand looms at the Seva Ashram so that the hand-spun yarn could be turned into cloth. Dr. Chandulal expressed his desire to see that two or three competent weavers were established at his Seva Ashram.

Wolseley Hornet's Performance

The following telegram was sent by Wolseley's Australasian representative to the Wolseley Factory in Birmingham, regarding the recent performance of Wolseley Hornet:—

"Auckland Automobile Association Reliability Trials, 23rd May, 150 miles North Auckland roads 46 cars competing. Results, Wolseley Hornet first, taking Silver Cup award with 995 points, leading second car by 23 points.

In petrol consumption results, calculated on power weight basis, Hornet in Class B, open for cars between 1000 and 2000 c.c. awarded Gold Medal for highest marks, which were higher than any car in any class. Actual mileage 49.5 to gallon. Only one car, a seven-horse power four-cylinder, did greater actual mileage. Only one Hornet competed. Passed by A.A.A. for publication."

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOC.

Bombay, July 2.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 33/14 Highest Rs. 34/ Lowest Rs. 33/11 Closing Rs. 33/12/

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Aug. Opening Rs. 32/13 Highest Rs. 33/ 0/6 Lowest Rs. 32/10 Closing Rs. 32/12

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE CHINA and JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Tokiwa Maru	6972	28 June	4 July
x Kaga ,,	5860	1 July	13 July
Hakozaki ,,	10500	---	@13 ,,
Terukuni ,,	12000	....	@ 26 ,,
Hakodate ,,	5303	16 July	30 July
Hakusan ,,	10500	---	@10Aug
x Tango ,,	6893	29 July	12 ,,
Haruna ,,	10500	---	24 ,,

*Do not carry passengers,
xCalls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru	10560	21 July	7 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Asama Maru	22000	5 Aug	11 Aug.

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...above, company
...Seattle, South
...and West Coast)
...ila services.
...ound the World
...ars, please apply
...Yusen Kaisha
...k Building,
...ornby Road.
...20279.
..."YUSEN."

...other parties
...NG DIRECTOR

BIRTH CONTROL

Do you want to preserve the health and beauty of your wife? If so, use our Birth Control talisman given by a well-renowned sage. No failure assured. Price Re. 1-8.

ALL-INDIA OCCULT HOUSE, DACCA. (B) (Bengal).

EARN Rs. 300 A MONTH

By Learning Practically or by Post from Factory Experts and Graduates, those varieties of best and cheapest Soaps (Even Rs. 3/8 per 82 pounds) which are so highly praised by Judges, Magistrates, Chairmans, etc. Many Soap Teachers and Factory Proprietors of India, Burma and Ceylon are our pupils. Ten times fee refunded if failure. Detail free from:—
SOAP TRAINING HOUSE.
(Regd. by India Govt.)
Saidpur (Rangpur), BENGAL

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

July 2.

Baroda, Readman, Busrah.
Golconda, Davis, Calcutta.
City of Wellingdon, Spencer Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

July 3.

Vita, Beytaugh, Busrah.
Rajputana, Jack, China.

LOADING.

Steamer, Vasna for Busrah.
Steamer Fager for Bangkok.
Steamer Kaga Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Alavi for Jeddah.
Steamer Ranpura for London.

S S Baroda.:—The B I S N Company's steamer Baroda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Golconda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Golconda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S City of Willington, the K. N. Company's steamer City of Willington arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Company's steamer Karachi mail steamer Vita, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah, via Karachi, with mails, a general cargo, and passengers.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Rajputana:—The P & O S N Company's English mail steamer, Rajputana, is expected to arrive here to-day at about (6 a. m.) from London, with the outward mails of the 18th ultimo, a general cargo and 144 passengers and hence she will sail at (11 a. m.) on the same day for China and Japan Ports, with mails, same bottom cargo and through passengers.

CHINA AND JAPAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Ranpura:—The P & O S N Company's mail steamer, Ranpura, is expected to arrive here today from Kobe etc. with mails, a general cargo, and passengers.

—:o:—

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Bombay, July 2.

1 Dalgoma, N F N F M M & Co.
2 Kaiser-i-Hind, London, 11-7 M M & Co.
3 Gherinda, B'nagar, 5-7, N M Co.
4 Warfield, Dunkirk, 5-7, M M & Co.
5 Noumburg, Hamburg, 4-7, Vol-...os.
...u, Kobe, 13-7 N Y
...a, Calcutta N F M M
...o.
... Engineer, Colombo, 3-7.
... M & Co.
...ore, Japan, 3-7, M M & Co.
... Padma, NF, NF, New Bom-...bay S S Co.
...ondekerk, Karachi, 4-7 L. Edwards Ltd.
12 Tokiwa Maru, Japan, 4-7, L. Edwards.
13 Kenya, Durban, 15-7, M M & Co.
14 Silverlarch, Marmagoa, 3-7, Volkart Bros.
15 Genova, Genova 14-7, L T & M. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sumatra Maru Kobe 5-7 O S Kaisha Ltd.
3 Bankura, P. Gulf, 2-7, M M & Co.
4 Vita, Busrah, 3-7, M M & Co.
7 Jalavijaya, Karachi, NF, Scindia S N Co.
10 11 Chyebassa, Karachi, 3-7, M M & Co.
16 Laxmi N F N F R Assaria & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Almeidi, Karachi, 2-7, S. Hussam & Co.
C/R. Canara, Rangoon, 12-7, M M & Co.
D/E. Nurmahal, Rangoon, 5-7, T. Morrisson & Co.
F Jamnagar, Bechi Beundal 4-7, L. Naranji & Co.
G. Lalita, M'Coast, 3-7, Malabar S S Co.
M Dara NF, NF, T Morrison & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Macedonia 10-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Maloja 17-7-31 P &O S N Co.
Ranchi 24-7-31 P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Nurbadda, 18-7-31, M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Wellington 30-6-31 K N C.
Elysia, 13-7-31 G T Co.
Circassia 1-7-31, Graham T Co.
Clan Keith 3-7-31 J F Co.
Walton 17-7-31 K N Co.
Clan Macvier, 5-7-31, J F Co.
Clan Ranolds, 21-7-31, J F Co.

FROM OSLO.

Agra 3-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Japan 24-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Tugela, 16-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Nippon 29-6-31 L Edward Ltd.
Teneriffa 11-7-31 L Edward Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.

Gelrfels, 2-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Lanterfels 23-6-31 L Edward Ltd.
Sonnenfels, 6-1-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Trantenfels, 13-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Barenfels, 20-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Yeslkerk, 27-7-31 L Edwards Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa 30-6-31 M Italiana

FROM TRIESTE

Hilda 4-7-31, L T Co.
Fusiyama 11-7-331 L T Co.
Cracovia 1-7-31, L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

C|o Canton, 18-7-31, F F Campbell Co.
C|Canton 14-7-31, F F Campbell & Co.
C|Bristol 29-7-31, F F Campbell & Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Hakodate Maru 16-7-31 N Y Kaisha.
Argun Maru, 10-7-31, O S Kaisha.
Havre Maru 29-7-31 O S Kaisha.
Ranpura 3-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore 30-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 31-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Tango Maru 29-7-31 NF, Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Narkunda, 17-7-31 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa 4-7-31 M M and Co.
Karagola 17-7-31 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind, 10/7/31, P and O S N Co.

FOR KARACHI.

Warfield, 5-7-31 M M and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Noumburg, NF, Volkart Bros.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk, 3/7/31, L Edwards Ltd.

FOR GENEVA.

Genca, 14-7-31, M Italiana.

FOR KOBE.

Allpore 1-7-31 P. & O. S. N. Co.
Sumatra Maru, 5/7/31 O S Kaisha
Tokiwa Maru, N F N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru, N F N F Kaisha.

FOR DURBAN.

Kenya N & M M & Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Baroda, NF, M M & Co.
Vasna N F M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Cunara, NF, M M & Co.
Hatkhola, NF, M M & Co.

FOR KARACHI.

Chyebassa, 3-7-31, Scindia & Co.
Jalavijaya, NF, M M & Co

FOR JEDDAH.

Alavi N F T M Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Fager N F F F Campoell Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON

Kaiser-i-Hind, P & O S N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Noumburg, Volkart Bros.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Konderberh, L. Edwards Ltd.

FOR GENEVA.

Genoa, M Italiana.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Allpore P. and O. S. N. Co.
Sumatra Maru, O S Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru N Y Kaisha.

FOR DURBAN.

Kenya M M & Co.

FOR MADRAS.

Garada, M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Canara M M & Co.
Hatkhola M M & Co.

FOR KARACHI.

Jalavijaya, S S N Co.
Chyebassa, M M & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Alavi T M Co.

FOR BARYKOH.

Fager F F Campbell & Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Baroda, M M & Co.
Vasna M M &Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Skuld 1-7-31
Irrawadi 1-7-31.
Kaiser-I-Hind 1-7-31.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, July 2.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London: 25 bales goat skin, A. E. Bluementhol; 10 bales anima l skin, H. Oosman & Co.; 11 bales animal skin, I. Faizulla; 11 bales animal skin, B. Mahidi; 300 cwt. tarneric, R. S. Tata & Co.; 17 cases bristles, B. Lawri & Co.

S S Warfield, for Hull:—500 cwt. castorseed, Birla Bros.

S S Kondekirk for Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw, H. Nensey & Co.

For Rotterdam:—120 cwt. groundnut oil, H. V. Oomerbhoy & Co.; 600 bales kardi seed, T. S. Thadani & Sons; 55 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Naumburg for Hamburg:—275 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

S S Fager for New York:—8 bales wollen carpets, F. Shaw & Co.

S S Genca for Genova:—55 bales cotton raw, C. F. Thackersey Ltd.; 600 ton old iron ware, G. Gabrial.

For Naples:—330 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 200 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—211 cwt. sandal wood, S. Nowroji & Co.

S S Kaga Maru for Kobe:—107 bales cotton raw, Nisbo Co. Ltd.

For Shanghai:—500 bales, cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co. 100 bales cotton raw, E. Suleman & Co.

For Shanghai:—100 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha.

S S Tokiwa Maru for Kobe:—750 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—50 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—350 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong:—3500 cwt. onions R. E. Dadachanji.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, July 2.

S S Sumatra Maru, Agent O. S. Kaisha Ltd. from Nagaya:—174 cases cotton shirting; 30 cases glassware; 58 cases clocks; 554 cases procelain ware.

From Osaka:—1105 cases glassware; 340 cases cotton shirting, 203 cases cotton yarn; 87 cases cotton drill; 20 cases tubes; 20 cases soap; 34 cases rubber goods 400 kgs. red lead; 20 cases canvas shoes; 809 bundle brass ware 127 bundle pipe fittings; 450 bundle ashon log; 150 bundle galod sheets.

From Kobe:—15 cases raw silk; 20 cases silk goods; 50 cases rubber goods; 134 cases glassware; 193 cases C and A silk goods; 299 cases straw boards; 239 cases cotton shirting; 115 cases ragon goods; 70 cases camphor; 88 cases canvas shoes; 50 cases dry ginger.

From Tokyo:—204 cases beer; 61 cases clocks; 55 cases cotton yarn; 13 cases rubber goods.

From Moji:—126 cases beer; 10 cases glass ware; 10 bags beans.

From Hongkong:—141 rolls china ware; 45 cases cotton socks 116 bags mats; 500 cases fire crackers; 200 bags beans; 1447 pieces timber.

From Canton:—40 cases glass ware; 65 cases raw silk; 100 cases cassia; 100 cases mats.

From Shanghai:—218 bags beans.

From Singapore:—2400 bags sago flour; 1319 bags betel nuts; 49 losse tyres; 1000 bales cotton; 494 s rattan; 70 bags damarbath; 114 bags gumbazarin.

From Penang:—160 bags pearl topioc; 125 slates refined tin; 34 bags sago flour; 27 bags betel nuts.

From Colombo:—20 cases rubber sheets; 75 cases rubber tyres; 56 bags maltrees fibres. 100 cases apples; 302 chests tea.

S S Warfield, Agent M M & Co. from London:—163 cases cud goods; 287 cases provision; 425 cases gin; 215 cases whisky; 224 cases medicine; 10003 cases stove ware; 60 cases washing blue; 175 cases metal polish; 25 cases chalk; 68 cases bootpolish; 40 cases pipe clay; 24 cases silk yarn; 20 cases tyres; 50 cases fruit salt; 95 cases wine; 90 cases beer; 146 cases plywood; 100 cases chonestems; 92 cases lemon squash; 70 cases marine ghee 130 cases cement; 280 drums spirits; 200 drums turpentine; 47 drums colour; 38 drums varnish; 660 drums paint; 11b drums lub oil.

From Hauvre:—384 bundle copper sheets; 98 rolls copper wire.

From Charloute:—158 cases brandy.

From Bordeaux:—115 cases brandy.

From Middlesbrow:—6400 bags chemicals; 180 bags chemicals; 113 bundle steel joists 50 bundle steel edging 2656 bundle steel shots; 137 bundle rounds; 62 bundle steel flats; 224 bundle steel angles; 165 bundle steel channels; 56 bundle steel plates; 795 bundle steel bars.

From Antwerp:—175 cases ware; 359 cases glass ware; 679 cases nails; 2429 bundle steel angles; 29 bundle steel ties; 885 bundle steel joists; 73 bundle steel hooks; 3314 bundle steel rods; 2330 bundle steel bars; 1650 bundle steel plates; 1683 bundle steel sheets.

Alleged Systematic Frauds By "Bogus Firms"

LAHORE, June 30.

The Lahore Police is investigating the systematic frauding of public by certain individuals who have opened in Lahore a large number of bogus firms without any capital. These individuals insert advertisement lavishly in numerous dailies and weeklies about loans, magical cures and mesmerism, hypnotism and kindered subjects.

One of their tricks is to offer a cycle, watch or such other article in return for a money order for Rs. 5/ and addresses of a given number of respectable people in one's locality. The cycle or the article offered is never given to anyone.

They sell certain charms at high prices. The effectiveness of the charms is guaranteed by amounts running up sometimes to thousands of rupees. These charms never act, and the guarantee money is paid to none.

The Police inform that one of such bogus businessmen owns more than fifty firms with high-sounding names. Another owns more than forty concerns. Their profits/ are assessed at about Rs. 300/ per day as against the small rent that they pay for their business premises.—A. P.

WE ARE OPEN ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS
SUPPORT INDIAN INDUSTRY
DUCKBACK

Water Proofs INDIA'S BEST

BEWARE of the ravings of DEALERS OF OLD CLOTHES and such IGNORAMUSES to whom manufacture of Swadeshi Waterproofs is an impossibility.

WE ARE MANUFACTURING SWADESHI WATERPROOFS FOR THE PAST 11 YEARS. WE PROOFED LAST YEAR FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA 1½ LAKHS YARDS OF CLOTH! THIS YEAR WE ARE PROOFING FOR THEM 2 LAKHS YARDS! FOR THE ARMY DEPARTMENT WE PROOF YEARLY ABOUT 80,000 YARDS AND A LARGE QUANTITY FOR THE INDIAN PUBLIC.

BUY our Swadeshi Waterproofs made of Indian Mill made cloth and also our KHADI WATERPROOFS.

BENGAL WATER PROOF WORKS, (B.C.) Waterproof Specialists and Proofers.
367, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY (OPP. BANK OF INDIA).
Sub-Agents: (1) Messrs. SAVARDEKAR & CO., Opp. Portuguese Church, Girgaum.
(2) INDIA HOUSE, Lohar Chawl.

SALARIED EMPLOYEES' CONFERENCE

UNEMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE

A Questionnaire

The Bombay Salaried Employees' Conference which met early in June appointed a Committee to investigate into the conditions of the unemployment and to suggest remedies. In order to elicit information and invite suggestions from the public the following questionnaire has been issued by this Committee:—

GENERAL.

1. Do you agree that the unemployment amongst salaried employees in Bombay City has become a serious problem?
2. If so can you indicate the extent of unemployment in the City and state since when it has become a serious factor?
3. Do you think that unemployment is a temporary factor or is it going to be a permanent one?
4. Do you agree that it is becoming an international phenomenon?
5. Has unemployment amongst salaried employees any organic connection with the general unemployment of labour in India and elsewhere?
6. What in your opinion constitutes the special feature of unemployment in India generally and in Bombay particularly as contrasted with the unemployment in other countries?
7. How far has this problem been receiving public attention (reference to public or private enquiries and report may be given).
8. Have you any other information to furnish on the subject?

CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

9. How far is unemployment due to trade depression and what constitutes trade depression?
10. What are the factors which lead to unemployment?
11. Do you think the operations of retrenchment by way of dispensing with the services of the employees could have been put off, or mitigated in any other manner in consultation with the employees?
12. What are the other factors contributing to unemployment?
13. Apart from the causes you have mentioned do you believe that unemployment is inherent in the present economic system of individual capitalistic production for market?
14. How far do you think unemployment is due to colonial exploitation?
15. Have you any other social or economic theories to advance pertaining to unemployment?

EFFECTS.

16. How far do you think unemployment has affected the general economic level of the country apart from individual privations?
17. Has unemployment hit any particular class? or is it a general phenomenon?
18. How does unemployment in Bombay compare with other cities? Can you give figures in support of your statement?

RELIEFS AND REMEDIES.

19. How do you think the unemployed maintain themselves?
20. Is there any alternative avocation easily available to all?
21. What is the extent of relief obtained from public and private bodies?
22. Do you suggest any machinery for effective relief?
23. How far do you think unemployment insurance would be feasible in times of depression?
24. How far do you think shortening of working hours would relieve unemployment?
25. Do you agree that reliefs and remedies are not wholly effective and do not go to the root of the problem?
26. What do you think are the limits of unemployment relief?
27. How far do you attribute limitations of relief to the present economic system?
28. Do you envisage a change in the system in the near future?
29. How far do you think organisation and agitation can help in securing relief?
30. What kind of organisation would you suggest for the salaried employees?

(Replies to the questionnaire may be sent to the Secretary C/o Labour Research Bureau, 41 Hanuman Terrace, Lamington Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Owing to the tremendous increase in the Company's business it was found necessary to have its own premises to suit its ever increasing requirements. The management has the pleasure in announcing that the Company's magnificent five-storied building in the principal street of Calcutta has now been completed and the Company's Offices have been removed to

NATIONAL INSURANCE BUILDING,
7, Council House Street, Calcutta
as from Monday, 27th April, 1931.

R. G. DAS & CO.,
Managers.
Branch Office:—
ALICE BUILDING, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES

Fine Cloth. Fancy Designs. Lower Prices.

Calico Jubilee-Asarwa Mills Cloth

Is offered to the Public at Reduced Prices

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL CLOTH DEALERS

RASHTRIYA SWADESHI BHANDAR,
BOMBAY.
Kalbadevi, Zaveribazar, Chawpaty, Mandvi, Sharebazar.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH STIFFENS

Effect Of Jawaharlal's Visit To Bangalore

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, June 29.

The boycott of foreign cloth shops was inaugurated in Bangalore (Mysore State) nearly a month ago and has been going on vigorously ever since. In the beginning about 4 shops were picketed and now more than 10 or 12 shops are picketed. Most of the people who come to buy are respectable men and they are successfully dissuaded from buying anything in the shops so in the short space of about one month, the sales of foreign cloth have been considerably affected.

The general public of Bangalore, excepting some Muslims if generally showing a very favourable attitude towards the boycott and the recent visit of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has contributed not a little in producing a favourable atmosphere. This helpful attitude of the public is responsible for the fact that many volunteers have been so far maintained by subscriptions in cash and kind from the public. Besides this, several persons are also helping the volunteers individually. Mr. B. S. Rameswami Iyengar, the President of the Bangalore Boycott Committee is sparing no pains to see the movement for the boycott of foreign cloth in Bangalore a complete success.

A STATEMENT CHALLENGED.

Mr. K. T. Bashyam Iyengar, Advocate and President, Bangalore Textile Labour Union and a prominent worker in the cause of the subjects of the Indian States, in the course of a statement to the Press regarding the Secretary of State's reply in Parliamen stating that workers in the Indian States had freedom of association, says; —"It is false that workers have such freedom. On the other hand Workers' unions are smashed and Unionists victimised. Peaceful meetings are prevented. Prohibitory orders issued filed, leaders' movements shadowed and prominent workers persecuted.
ed.

BANK RATE UNCHANGED AT 6 PER CENT.

BOMBAY, July 2.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 6 per cent.—A.P.

Bank Of India Limited

The transactions of the past six months, after writing down the Bank's Investments in Government Securities, etc., to market price, and deducting the sum of Rs. 70,000/- for Income Tax and Super Tax, have resulted in a profit of Rs. 6,58,374-9-3. To this amount has to be added Rs. 4,44,021-14-5 brought forward from the last account, making a total of Rs. 11,02,396-7-8.

This sum the Directors have disposed of as follows:—

In payment of an ad-interm dividend at the rate of ten per per annum (Rs. 2/8/- per share) free of Income Tax on the Paid-up Capital of Rupees One Crore for the half year ended 30th June 1931, which will absorb Rs. 5,00,000/-; carried forward to the next account Rs. 6,02,396-7-8.

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Is a progressive Insurance Co. J5

REGD. NO. B 1351.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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can be consulted by the insuring public on all occasions and for all insurances. J6

BOMBAY FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1931.

APOLOGIA FOR REFUSING CONCILIATION BOARD

—:o:—

RAILWAY BOARD'S COMMUNIQUE

Viceroy Too Busy To Receive Workers' Deputation

SIMLA, July 1.

The Railway Board has issued a communique in connection with the threat of general strike suggested in the resolution of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation regretting that the Federation should have taken this precipitate step, in spite of the assurance that action will be taken without delay to examine various points urged by the Federation at the meetings in Simla and that in meantime, the question of suspending further retrenchment will be considered in consultation with Agents at a meeting to be held at an early date. On their part, the Government of India, states the communique, are determined to continue to consider and adopt all reasonable means of allaying hardship among employees.

The communique adds that Agents of railways have been summoned to a special meeting to be held on July 3 in order to consider 'inter alia' the request made by the Federation for the suspension of retrenchment pending consideration of representations made by them. Further Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and other representatives of the Federation were invited to meet the Board again on July 6 or any date convenient to them for further discussion.

33,000 EMPLOYEES TO BE THROWN OUT.

Reviewing the position as regards retrenchment, the Communique states that staff retrenchment is only one of the many directions in which economies are being effected in view of the decrease in railway earnings. Reports received from railways show that the total staff discharged on all State-owned railways up to the end of May consists of approximately 33,000 employees, of whom less than twenty-five per cent had over ten years service at the time of discharge. Savings resulting from these reductions are estimated to be in the vicinity of 1.30 crores representing only 3.6 per cent of the total wages bill. Efforts have been made to minimise the hardship incidental to retrenchment and to adopt other methods as far as possible i.e., leaving vacancies unfilled, working short time in certain workshops and on one railway the grant in rotation of half pay for periods not exceeding one month to the staff connected with the handling of traffic. After meeting with the Federation, the Board issued orders to utilise to the fullest extent the normal wastage in connection with present need for retrenchment. Further, the Board informed the Federation that the latter's proposal regarding suspension of further retrenchment would be discussed without delay by the Board with the Agents of Railway administrations at a meeting which has been now arranged for Friday.

VICEROY TOO BUSY.

The communique examining points contained in resolution of Federation emphasise that the question of effecting reductions in the superior cardres is under active consideration of the Government of India. The allegation that the Government rejected the application for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation is characterised as unwarranted and misleading. It is pointed out that the case of Federation was fully explained to the Member-in-Charge of Industries and Labour. On the 26th June, the Deputation wrote for an interview with the Viceroy before the 28th. In view of short notice given and of the very great pressure on his time His Excellency was unable to find time to accede to this request, but his regret was mitigated by the fact that the Member-in-Charge of Labour had full discussion with the representatives of the Federation.—A. P.

FRONTIER OUTLAWS ROUNDED UP

Exchange Of Shots With Police

PESHAWAR, July 1.

One outlaw was killed and another was wounded to-day as a result of a round-up by the Peshawar police. On receipt of telephonic information that Zarghunshah, a leader of a gang of outlaws who for some time past had been terrorising Bundi and Akbarpura villages was hiding in the village of Jatipayan, Khan Bahadur Hazratshah, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Peshawar with a police party proceeded in lorries to the village and surrounded it. On learning of the arrival of the police, Zarghun tried to escape but finding that his retreat was blocked by police he was forced to return to his hiding place in the village. Police reinforcements then started a house search for outlaws. Meantime the outlaws who were armed concealed themselves behind mulberry trees and fired several times at individual policemen who heroically continued the search, returning the fire which eventually resulted in one dacoit being killed and another (leader Zargunshah) being wounded. The latter was found concealed on the roof of a mosque by a constable at whom Zarghunshah fired. Zarghun and another outlaw have been arrested and two rifles, 37 live cartridges, 27 empty cartridges, and 75 rounds of live ammunition were seized. There were no casualties on the police side. Zarghun has been wanted in three cases including a murder case.

Nothing further has been heard about brigand leader Ibrahim Beg who is believed to be still holding in Russian Turkestan. The only thing of importance has been a small clash between migrating Koochis and Hazaras over grazing lands in Hazara country in which both parties have sustained casualties.

As a result of intervention of the Afghan Government who invited bellicose Maliks parties to Kabul, differences have been settled.—A. P.

POLICE & COMMUNISTS CLASH.

One Policeman Killed

31 ARRESTS MADE

LONDON, July 1.

Berlin—There were disturbances throughout the night in all parts of the city following a street battle between police and Communists in which a policeman was shot dead. A gang of Communist demonstrators smashed the windows of the American Consulate and adjoining houses. The police were simultaneously very busy dealing with rioting in other quarters. 31 arrests have been made.

TROUBLE AT PEINE.

Trouble also occurred at Feine in Hanover Province where 13 were seriously injured in a fighting between the Nazis and the Communists.—Reuter.

APOLOGY DEMANDED FROM ITALIAN GOVT.

For Insults To Pope And Damage To Property.

LONDON, July 1.

Rome—A definite apology for insults to the Pope and damage to Pontifical property is required in the fifth note from the Vatican to the Italian Government protesting against the Fascist attacks on Catholic institutions.—Reuter.

Patna Bomb Outrage

PATNA, July 1.

It is understood that Radhakishen, Lohar Diwan Mohalla, and Bhagat Singh, Mussalahpur, who were arrested on Tuesday in connection with the bomb outrage were produced before the City Magistrate to-day. Radhakishen is reported to have stated that Hazarilal visited his house. Both the arrested persons were charged under section 54 Criminal Procedure Code.

Inquiries made at Patna General Hospital show that both the wounded Writer Head Constable Birendranath Sen and Hazarilal, arrested man, are progressing favourably.—A. P.

GLOBE CIRCLED IN 8 DAYS & 15 HOURS

American Airmen's Success.

LONDON, July 1.

New York—The American airmen Gaty and Post landed at 8-17 p.m., both exhausted, after circling the globe in eight days' fifteen hours, fifteen minutes.—Reuter.

EARLIER MESSAGES

LONDON, July 1.

Edmonton—Post and Gatty departed at 3-39 a.m. on the last 2,000 miles of their round-world flight.

THE FINAL HOP.

Cleveland (Ohio)—Airmen resumed their flight on final hop to New York at 2-44 p.m.—Reuter.

BERAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE

New Office Bearers

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, June 30.

A meeting of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee was held at Amraoti on 28th ultimo under the presidentship of Veer Waman Rao Joshi for the election of office bearers for the ensuing year. The following persons were elected:—

President:—Veer Waman Rao Joshi.

Vice-Presidents:—(1) Mrs. Durga Bai Joshi and (2) Mr. Parasnis.

Secretaries:—(1) Messrs. Brijlal Biyani and Harihar Rao Deshpande.

Treasurer.—Mr. Muley.

These office bearers and six others were elected for the Working Committee of the province. The elections for the All-India Congress Committee were also made and the following persons were elected to the All-India Congress Committee:—1. Mr. M. S. Aney. 2. Veer Waman Rao Joshi. 3. Mr. Brijlal Biyani. 4. Mrs. Durga Bai Joshi. 5. Dr. Parasnis. 6. Mr. Bapat. 7. Mr. Pannalal Sanghai

A committee of 8 persons was appointed for redrafting the constitution of the Provincial Congress Committee

INDIAN MANGOES FOR BRITISH BAZAARS.

Great Demand Anticipated Next Season.

LONDON, July 1.

The Deputy Trade Commissioner Malik interviewed by Reuter states that the experiment of popularising Indian mango fruits in Britain has proved successful, and anticipates great demand for mangoes during the nexa season.—Reuter.

REPEAL OF FRONTIER REGULATIONS DEMANDED.

PESHAWAR, July 1.

The repeal of the Frontier Regulations was urged by two unofficial witnesses before the Frontier Regulations Committee today.

Mr. Ghulam Ahmad Khan said that the Regulations had emasculated the people. He expressed opinion that the repeal of the Regulations, spread of education and adoption of more conciliatory policy by Government would considerably reduce crime.

Khan Mohdaslam Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Jirga member and vice-President of Zemindars Association, Mardan, said that all sensible people disliked Jirga system and advocated total repeal of Regulations. Witness thought that most of Jirga members were incompetent, illiterate and corrupt.—A. P.

The Port Officer, Okha Port wires under date July 1:—"S. S. Strumfells" (Line: Hansa: Agents: Messrs. Lionel Edwards Limited, Bombay) left Port Okha to-day for Marmugao with the same bottom cargo.—A. P.

At a meeting of the M. and S. M. Railway Branch Advisory Committee held on 27th June, the subject of introduction of return tickets between Bangalore and Poona was discussed. The Chairman Mr. F. B. Wathen (Agent) promised to investigate into the matter further.

PESHAWAR, July 1.

It is now expected that Loe Jirgha which was originally to have been held in April will be held this month. Representatives are pouring in Kabul.—A. P.

"FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO INDIA."

No Occasion For Giving

PREMIER ASSURES THE COMMONS

LONDON, July 1.

The Premier added that if the occasion did arise the consent of Parliament would, naturally, be required. Referring to the suggestion that aid should be conditional on the cessation of the boycott, the Premier referred to the previous statement on the subject made by Mr. Wedgwood Benn.

As regards the economic concessions, the Premier said: "I may say at once that Government did not contemplate any measure that will interfere with the operation of the fiscal autonomy convention."

Mr. Churchill asked whether the declaration was made on Government's sole authority or subject to consultation with interparty leaders. The Premier said, it was certainly communicated to them, but he was not quite sure whether they were consulted. Mr. Churchill then asked for an early opportunity for debating the matter.

NO LETTING DOWN OF OBLIGATIONS.

The Premier replied that the debate would occur when it was necessary to bring the matter before the House in order to implement it. He added: "This Government or any other Government in this country will see that its obligations with regard to India's credit are not allowed to be let down."

Mr. Hacking urged that no financial support should be given until the position with regard to the boycott had definitely improved.

Mr. MacDonald said: "We cannot allow the credit of India, for which we are very largely responsible, to be mixed up and made conditional on any other subject in which we are negotiating in an independent way.'

Sir Frederick Hall asked whether the Premier had been communicating with India on this matter and urged that papers should be laid.

The Premier said that that was totally a different question. There were no papers to be laid.

Sir William Brass asked whether the Lancashire's financial position had been taken into account.

The Premier said: The position of Lancashire is taken into account by Government, but the nation is not going to allow the people who have invested India's credit to be allowed to be worsened by anything that may happen because there is doubt whether this country is going to fulfil its responsibility or not."—Reuter.

HOW MORVI FACES SATYAGRAHA MENACE.

Neither Food, Drink Or Sympathy To "Gandiwallas"

The efforts of the officials of Morvi to counteract the activities of the Satyagrahis due to have arrived at Morvi yesterday are thus described by a correspondent from Rajkot:—

"On—a high official summoned us to his bungalow where something like the following narrative took place.

Official:—"You are not to give any assistance to the Gandhiwallas who are due to come here. Neither food nor drink shall be given them or any manner of sympathy shown them".

The merchants agreed to this under duress.

Official:—"Another thing—take care of your boys, see that they take no part. You will be responsible for them.

The Mahajan:—"Sir, the boys do not obey us".

Another Official:— "Then why did you bring them into the world."

A telegram dated 26th June, received by Sjt. Fulchand Shah from an official runs:—

"If the report in to-day's press is correct it is my request that you should not take part in any matters relating to the State and its subjects otherwise the State will be compelled to proceed against you."

HEAT-WAVE WORSENS.

Death-Roll Of 766.

FORD'S FACTORY CLOSES DOWN.

LONDON, July 1.

Detroit—The heat-wave daily worsens, and the deathroll all over the country hitherto is 766. 250 workers of Ford factory have been treated for prostration and the foundry has been closed down.—Reuter.

ADDRESS TO JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

Zamindar's Protest.

LUCKNOW, July 1.

News from Barabanki shows that Rai Bahadur Raghunath Singh has resigned presidentship of Zamindars Association owing to "improper" address presented to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru recently.—A. P.

PICKETING OF FOREIGN CLOTH SHOP.

Pt Jawaharlal Explains To Dealers.

ALLAHABAD, July 1.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru went round the foreign cloth shops today explaining to dealers the peaceful nature of picketing which commenced this morning.

Mr. Muhammad Hussain, a Muslim leader, says that anything which is forced by the Congress upon Muslims against their will and resented by them is bound to result in communal outburst.

Nothing untoward has so far taken place.—A. P.

BURMA REBELLION

Police Party Raids Rebels' Haunt.

RANGOON, July 1.

It is reported from Prome that Sub-Inspector of Police Washington in charge of Chin Levies at Tawma received information that Kama rebels were hiding in a thick forest in Okshit Hill, twenty-two miles west of Padaung. Police party reached hill on June 29. About forty rebels who were armed with double-barrell guns, dahs and spears fired at the police party who replied. The rebels fled leaving four dead including one leader. Seven loaded cartridges, dahs and spears were found on the scene of fighting. One hundred and eighty-three rebels surrendered yesterday.

Special police at Thhonze in Tharrawady District captured on June 29 prominent rebels at a village three miles east of Thonze.—A. P.

Dacoities In Burma.

RANGOON, July 1.

Dacoities are still continuing. Besides dacoities, parties of rebels generally armed with dahs and locally made guns raided twelve villages in Thayetmyo District and looted property. They also attacked houses of several headmen and destroyed government documents. Chin village in Prome was attacked by sixty rebels when villagers resisted with crossbows and repulsed the rebels, woulding five. The village has been congratulated by the Commissioner of Pegu Division for the plucky and successful resistance.—A. P.

WEST BOUND AIR MAIL DETAINED AT KARACHI.

KARACHI, July 1.

The West-bound air mail is delayed at Delhi and consequently mails due to leave Karachi tomorrow have been indefinitely detained here.—A. P.

London—Viscount Allendale has resigned treasurership of the Liberal Party owing to its sacrifice of independence, especially with regard to the Government's Land Tax proposals—Reuter.

London—Mr. Reginald Hervey Hoare of Cairo has been appointed Minister at Teheran—Reuter.

London—The new Indian Trade Commissioner at Milan will probably open his office at Milan next April. He will be under training for a few months in London.—Reuter.

'FAILURE TO REAP BENEFIT FROM SUCCESSFUL NATIONALISM'

—:o:—

Danger Of Extinction Of Gold Reserves

BOMBAY SHAREHOLDERS ASSOC. QUARTERLY MEETING

The apathy and inaction of the shareholders and investors to protect their own interests and the urgent need of organisation were emphasised at the first quarterly meeting of the current year of the Bombay Shareholders' Association held in Agakhan Building, Fort, Bombay, on Wednesday evening.

COMPETITION INSTEAD OF CO-OPERATION

Principal Shorab R. Davar, the Vice-President of the Association, who presided moved the adoption of the quarterly report which showed that the Committee had not relaxed its vigilance in the interests of the shareholders and investors. The speaker observed that the national movement had given a great impetus to indigenous insurance companies. Under these favourable conditions it was noticed with regret that Indian Insurance companies, instead of working in mutual co-operation indulged in mutual competition which was far from being healthy.

SAVING THE CRORES OF DRAIN

The Association took up this question and hoped some satisfactory understanding as promised by Mr. Lalji Naranji would be arrived at. Insurance like banking and shipping was one of the most vital branch of economic activity as crores of rupees were involved in it. To permit outside agencies to control this branch of industry was to continue to permit cro[re]s being squeezed out [of] try. There was th[e] urgent need to place [in]on outside companies [to] tect Indian companies by [legis]tion.

MILL AGENTS LACK SUPPORT

The Chairman continuing that the Association was particularly anxious to see that Bombay Mills should effect improvements in their organisations in a manner which would enable the industry to secure the fullest benefit out of the combined effect of the present favourable situation created through the successful national movement as well as the enhancement of the tariffs. They realised that the cotton industry must get tariff protection. They felt that the Millowners' Association had not carried out the recommendations of the Tariff Board. It was to be regretted that the merger scheme should have been so readily abandened as soon as better times were reflected on the horizon due to the raising of the tariff and the advent of the boycott movement. The irresistible feeling in the minds of the investors was that the mill agents had not given that support which the scheme should have received in the interests of the industry.

LEGISLATION WANTED

This had once again brought home to them the conviction that the Managing Agency system was a drag and an impediment, particularly on this industry and the sooner some radical alterations by legislation were made the better. Unless compelled by legislation, the mill agents will not abstain from the most disastrous policy of getting a good company under their management to borrow with a view to lend that amount to some other company under their control, the latter being unable to secure the loan on its own credit.

DANGER OF EXTINCTION OF GOLD RESERVES

Referring to the report of the Central Banking Commission he said that their anxiety was whether the finanacial manipulation of late years, principally indulged in to save an obstinately sinking exchange ratio had depleted India's gold reserve. The loss of gold assets recently had been so ravaging that these manipulations [have] they were threate[ning] extinction of all [the] serves. They as[k] Association had a[right] mand from the aut[horities] how long this delib[eration] was going to last. [The] was going stronger i[n] belief that the offici[al] in sympathy with t[he] of the people were [not] persisting in maintai[ning] natural ratio with a[view] fit Great Britain a[nd] of India. Was it [not] when public feeling wa[s] a belief should be enco[uraged] fostered through an ob[jective] regard of an almost [unanimous] public opinion in favo[ur] [of] ratio" asked Mr.

After [dealing] his spee[ch] suggestion[s] the interest[s] Mr. Osma[ni] was not possi[ble] tion to nomina[te] of directors and ge[t] in place of the retir[ing] at company meetings a[nd] case the interests of th[e] holders will be properly [safe]ed.

Mr. J. J. Kapadia, the [Secre]tary of the Associatoin, point[ed] out the impracticability of t[he] suggestion put forward by Mr. Sobani as the shareholders would not be able to command the requisite voting strength to return their own nominess as directors.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL CAMPAT JHANSI

(From A Correspondent.)

JHANSI, July 1.

The United Province Hindustani Seva Dal opened Rani Lakshmibai Sikhan Sibir at Jhansi on June 21.

Sjt. Dhulekar, leader of Jhansi presiding at the opening ceremony admitted 39 candidates representing 16 districts. Jhansi has sent 14, Fatehpur and Hamirpur, 4 each, Manipur and Bandha two each, Basti, Cawnpore, Benares, Almoda, Gorakpur, Gajipur, Badayum, Aligad, Bijanur, Farakabad, Faizabad, Satana and Bhopal one each. Nankumar Deo Vasistha, Secretary of the Provincial Dal Board personally attended to the Camp arrangement. Sjt. M. C. Mathand, Commanding Officer is conducting the camp with five instructors.

Jhansi District and Town Congress Committee are supplying funds.

PROSECUTIONS AGAINST PICKETS WITHDRAWN

(From Our Correspondent')

MANGALORE, July 1.

Prosecutions under Town Nuisance Act, launched against four Congress volunteers for peacefully picketing liquor shops at Buntval near Mangalore have been withdrawn by the Police. Better counsels evidently prevailing with the authorities.

Conviction of these volunteers would have been a glaring violation of Gandhi-Irwin Pact. Local volunteers were fully prepared to take up the challenge and in case of imprisonment of the pickets a succession of volunteers would have immediately stepped into the places of the former.

Picketing of liquor shops in Mangalore will begin to-day some of these shops was the scene of savage lathi charges on Congress Volunteers this time last year.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops which was suspended last month will be resumed by the local Taluka Congress Committee in the course of this week.

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